# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## THE END OF IT

### Mrs. McFarland's Statement

### Her Model First Husband.

### How He Treated Her.

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### Her Relations to Richardson.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

## THE END OF IT.

**Mrs. McFarland-Richardson's Manifesto—Some Choice Extracts Showing Her Relations to Both Husbands.**

According to the announcement made in the morning papers, the *Tribune* of to-day comes to us loaded down with an eight-column statement, under oath, by Mrs. Abbie McFarland-Richardson, setting forth the secrets of her married life, and her relations to Mr. Richardson. The most we can do with this interminable document is to give a few choice extracts, hurriedly selected:—

**Object of Her Statement.**

Not for any attempt at my own vindication do I write this explanation. But for the sake of the noble men and women who have stood by me through all revilings, often without any explanation from me, and always in the full faith that I was most cruelly wronged; for their sakes, and for his who lost his life in my behalf, I wish to tell the whole story of my life. When I was once advised to do so and hesitated, a good woman said to me, "Do not be afraid to tell your story once to all the world. Tell it once exactly as you would tell it to your Maker, and then keep silence forever after."

**Her Marriage to McFarland.**

I married Daniel McFarland in 1857. I was a girl of nineteen, born in Massachusetts and educated in New England schools. I had been a teacher, and was just beginning to write a little for the press. Daniel McFarland was an Irishman, of thirty-seven or thirty-eight, who had received a partial course at Dartmouth College, and had, seven years before I knew him, been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. When I married him, he represented himself to be a member of the bar in Madison, Wisconsin, with a flourishing law practice, brilliant political prospects, and possessed of property to the amount of $20,000 to $30,000. He also professed to be a man of temperate habits, of the purest morals, and, previous to my marriage, appeared neither intemperate, nor brutal, nor profane.

**Beginning to Pawn Things Early.**

We came to New York in February, 1865. I was taken ill on the way with a violent cold and fever, and we were detained in Rochester ten days. On leaving Rochester he had to leave his watch and chain in pawn with the hotel-keeper for our board bill. In New York city he kept me three or four weeks, and then taking all the jewelry I had to the pawnbroker's, to pay the board bill, he sent me home to my father's in New Hampshire. I simply tell these things to give some idea of how they must have affected a young girl fresh from a comfortable New England country home, to whom a pawnbroker's shop was almost an unheard-of institution, and not to convey the idea that it was his poverty which shocked or estranged me.

**Specimens of Incompatibility.**

In July of 1869 I returned again to Mr. McFarland. I remained with him this time about three months. My heart was sorely bruised by the death of my baby, and I was less able to bear up under the brutality and violence of Mr. McFarland's temper. I will not enter into the details of his treatment of me during these three months; but it was so bad that I went back to my father's in October, 1859, and remained almost a year, till August, 1860. At this time, in October, 1859, when I returned home, if I had had courage to have told my mother and father of my troubled life, I should probably never have returned to this man. But I could not speak. It was so hard a thing to tell. My ideas of a wife's duty were most conservative. I believed she should suffer almost unto death rather than resist the laws of marriage. I had a conscience sensitive to any appeals against itself, and I tried hard to love my husband and convince myself I was in the wrong. Besides, I was expecting in a few months the birth of another child. No one shall say I mean this narrative as an appeal to sympathy, but those who believe in my truth must see my case was hard, and realize somewhat the suffering I endured.

**How McFarland Supported His Wife.**

In April, 1866, my second child, Percy, was born. While at home during these ten months Mr. McFarland had represented to me that he was doing exceedingly well in business, and had made large trades for real estate to the amount of many thousand dollars. One of these pieces of property was in Greenwich st., and was mortgaged to Trinity Church for $10,000, and afterwards sold to recover judgment against him for $10,000. The other property was in East Fourteenth street, near the river, a block of tenement houses, which I am inclined to believe were mortgaged pretty nearly up to their whole value. At all events I lived at my father's during this year, which he described as the "year of his prosperity," and did not share in it. Part of this time, for the first and only time in my married life, I paid a very small sum for my board, which was all I ever paid in my long and repeated visits to my father's house. I mention this because Mr. McFarland claims to have supported me while at my home. Two of my children were born at home, and the expenses came principally on my father, although at the birth of my youngest child I paid my physician's bill myself with the results of a public reading which I gave for that purpose.

**McFarland Grows Ill-Tempered, and Gives His Wife Lessons in Elocution.**

Mr. McFarland never did any work while in Madison, or earned any money. I lived with extreme economy, and he had $800 or $900 left when he reached Madison, which, with the addition of $200 or $300 more which he received from the sale of a tract of land which he owned somewhere, bought the furniture for our little house and supported us for the fourteen months we lived there. At the expiration of this time Mr. McFarland began to grow more and more morose and ill-tempered, and told me finally he was getting out of money and had no way of getting any. He endeavored to get a public office of some kind in Madison, but was not supported even by those on whom he counted as his friends. I had attracted some attention in private circles by my reading, and had given a public reading for the benefit of a soldiers' hospital. On this Mr. McFarland proposed to me that he should take me to New York and have me fitted for the stage in the profession of an actress. He also announced that he should himself adopt the profession of an actor in case my success became assured. He had been at some time a teacher of elocution in a military school in Maryland, and he began training me in the reading of stage parts.

In June, 1861, he sold all our little furniture in Madison, and brought me East, first going to my father's, in New Hampshire, to leave my little Percy, so that I could devote all my time to the stage. He made no secret of this to my parents, who did not approve of this step on his part, but did not interpose, on the conservative Puritan ground that even the parents have no right to interfere in the affairs of husband and wife.

**On the Move.**

From the time he got his place in the Enrolment Office in 1863 until the fall of 1864, Mr. McFarland sent me home three times, and moved me to *eight* different boarding-houses. If, for one moment, I was peaceful in the possession of a shelter, his habits or his dissatisfied temper drove him to change. At last, in the fall of 1864, Mr. Sinclair offered us, rent free, his unoccupied farm house on the Hudson river, and we moved there for the winter of 1864. During this year my youngest boy Danny had been born on one of my visits to my father's house. I stayed at Croton, in Mr. Sinclair's house. I stayed at Croton, in Mr. Sinclair's house, all winter, and, during the summer, in a small tenement, which we rented there, and which I furnished very cheaply with $20, borrowed by Mr. McFarland from my father.

**McFarland Endurable for a While.**

Here Mr. McFarland's conduct was more endurable, for he was away nearly all day, and the quiet and pleasantness of the country when he came there I fancied had a good effect on him. In the summer of '65, however, he lost his place under Government, and seemed to make no further attempt to do anything.

**He Indulges in Profanity.**

He informed me one day that he was out of a place, and had no money. Then I told him I supposed I should have to give public readings again. As usual, when I made such suggestions, he swore at me in his terrible way, but made no other answer. I went on and made my arrangements to give dramatic readings; gave several before leaving Croton, and then, with some of the money I had raised, I went to my father's, who had now moved to Massachusetts, and from his house went away to give several other readings in New England, leaving the children with mother.

**He Strikes His Wife in the Face.**

One morning during this winter which I am now describing, after Mr. McFarland had been out nearly all night in a drunken orgie and had risen from bed in one of his worst tempers, I approached him as he stood by the mirror finishing his toilet and began to say something soothing to prevent the outburst of ill temper which I feared was soon coming. He turned around and struck me a blow across my face which made me reel backward. Although he had often pinched and bit me in some of his fits of drunkenness, he had never before struck me so cruel and cold-blooded a blow. I felt as I shall never forget. I think an American woman does not easily forgive a blow like that. At all events, I remember I said to him without raising my voice, "I shall never be able to forgive you such an outrage," and I think I never could forgive it. From that time I took an entirely different course with him when in one of these furies. I had shed a great many tears under his cruelty, had tried to reason with him, had tried entreaties and persuasions. After this, whenever he was in one of his paroxysms—as he himself called them—I never moved or spoke, but, keeping perfectly self-controlled as far as I could, I sat quiet, always keeping my eye on him, because I always fancied as long as I looked steadily at him he would not do me any mortal violence.

**He Gets in a Sanguinary Mood.**

And I believe now as I believed then, that my life has been saved by this silence and self-control. He has sometimes approached me with his hands extended, the fingers bent like claws, as if he were about to clutch my throat, and cried, "How I should like—like to strangle you." Or "Your life is bound some time to end in tragedy." Or "Your blood will be on your own head," and has, as I think, been restrained because I simply looked at him without saying a word.

In these furies he would often seize and break anything which was at hand—lamps, glasses, mirrors, and sometimes the heavier furniture of the room. Often he would rise from these uncontrollable attacks of passion, tearing away all the bed clothing, breaking in shreds his own night-clothing, throwing anything he could find which was breakable, crashing about the unlighted room, till it has seemed to me as if there could be no Pandemonium worse than that in which I lived. And all this he would do without explanation or even a pretext for complaint against me, and when I knew no more what excited his frenzy than a babe unborn.

**He Gets "Beastly" Drunk but Promises to Reform.**

On the 20th of December I had an engagement to read at Salem, Mass., before the Lyceum Lecture Course. My mother had written us that if I would bring one of the children she would take it him and take care of him for an indefinite period, because she feared I had too much to do with the two children and all my other duties. So I concluded to take the youngest child Danny to my own home on this journey to Salem. I played at the theatre the night before starting for Massachusetts, and was obliged to sit up nearly all night to get myself and child ready.

About 1 o'clock in the night McFarland came home in a state of beastly intoxication. He was past talking then, but towards daylight, while I was getting ready to take the morning train for Boston, I roused him, and told him I had been intending to take Danny home, but now I thought I would take both the children and leave them with mother till I could do something better, and come back and separate myself from him entirely; that I could not possibly work as I was doing and bear his habits any longer. On this he professed great penitence, begged me to try him once more; said he would do better if I would give him this one trial, etc. etc. I did not believe him, but I hardly knew what to do, and I finally went off with Danny to my mother's.

**Mrs. McFarland-Richardson's First Outpourings to "Lu."**

In a letter dated Jan. 2, 1867, Mrs. McFarland-Richardson wrote as follows to Mrs. Calhoun:—

"You know, my darling, when I was married I had not much experience of life, or judgment of character. When Mr. McFarland asked me to marry him, I said 'yes,' without proper deliberation. I was not in love with any one else; *everybody* got married, I thought, and I never questioned whether I was sufficiently in love or not. I *thought* I was, and did not reason. After I was married, and began to knew Mr. McFarland, I found him radical to the extreme in all his ideas. He seemed to have many heartfelt schemes of philanthropy and lovely traits of character.

"He had beautiful theories, and he believed he acted on them, when he did not, and was often cruelly unjust to me and my motives. He was madly jealous of me from the first—a jealousy which seemed to me to have its root in a radical want of confidence in woman's virtue. A bachelor experience had made him believe women were not always chaste, I think; but to me, who was chaste as ice and pure as snow, if ever woman was chaste, these things were *horrible* outrages. They struck the first blow at the tenderness I felt for him, which might have ripened into a real affection, I have no doubt.

**Putting Away Edged Tools.**

In the evening, before going to the theatre, I secreted his razors, his pocket-knife, my scissors, and all articles I considered dangerous—as I frequently did on such occasions—and left him. When I came home he was still raging. He frequently had made threats of committing suicide, often going out of doors with that avowed purpose. On this occasion, about midnight, he bade me an unusually solemn "eternal farewell," and told me that this time he was certainly going out to destroy himself. He had done this so many times that I said nothing, and made no effort to detain him.

**The Final Separation.**

At the door he hesitated, and asked if I had nothing to say "in this last parting." I said, "I can only say that I am hopelessly sorry for you." He went out, and in a few minutes returned, as I knew he would, cooled and sobered by the cold night air, and then, it being nearly morning, as mildly and firmly as I possibly could, I began to talk with him. I told him decidedly that I should leave him forever; that I had borne with patience for many years great outrages from him; that he had made my life miserable, and had often put me in great dread of my life; that I could not endure it any longer; that by his outrageous conduct for the two days past, and by the language he had used when he found me at Mr. Richardson's door, he had added the last drop to my cup of endurance, and I should go away from him at once. On this he grovelled at my feet in the most abject penitence. He wept and sobbed, and begged me to forgive him. He confessed that he had wronged me, that no woman would have borne with him as I had done, and about daylight went to sleep exhausted. The next morning I did not allude to my purpose, but after seeing him leave the house for Mr. McElrath's office I went to Mr. Sinclair's and placed myself under the protection of his roof, and never afterwards saw Mr. McFarland except once or twice in the presence of others.

**Mr. Richardson's Relations to Mrs. McFarland**

Mrs. McFarland-Richardson then devotes three columns to Mr. Richardson's acquaintance with her, and his relations to her case, the chief points of which have been developed in the testimony submitted during the trial of McFarland. When she spoke in Richardson's presence of her troubles, just previous to her separation from her husband, she states that "Richardson said very little. I remember he said, 'This is a matter in which I cannot advise you, but whatever you make up your mind to do, I shall be glad to help you in.'"

After the separation she thus narrates a parting interview with Richardson:—

"While I spoke, he said, 'How do you feel about facing the world with two babies?' I answered, 'It looks hard for a woman, but then, I am sure I can get on better with it that man than with him.' At this Mr. Richardson, still holding my hand, which I had given him to say 'good-bye,' stooped down, and, speaking in a lower tone so that he could not be heard through the door opening into the parlor where the others were sitting, said these words, 'I wish you to remember, my child, that any responsibility you choose to give me in any possible future I shall be very glad to take.' I think those were his exact words. And with this he went away without a single word being spoken by either of us."

Concerning the famous intercepted letter from Richardson to her she says:—I never saw the letter or knew of its contents till it appeared in print. The letter was a mixture of jest and of sentiment, which any one who knew Mr. Richardson would readily understand. I shall not go on to explain it point by point, but the allusion to his love for me being the "growth of years" was simply a sentimental expression, as in point of fact I had known him only a few months, and had been acquainted with him no more than four months.

## RICHARDSON.

**What He Thought of McFarland, the "Madman"—A Statement by Him Made Public for the First Time.**

The New York *Tribune* of this morning, in addition to the lengthy statement of Mrs. McFarland-Richardson, the main portions of which are given elsewhere, publishes also a letter written by Albert D. Richardson to Junius Henri Browne in December, 1867, but which, according to an affidavit by Mr. Browne, was not opened by him until after Richardson's death, by instructions of the latter. Its contents are now for the first time made public. The most important portions of this document read as follows:—

FORDHAM, N. Y., Sunday Night, Dec. 1, 1867.—My Dear Junius:—On the last nine pages of my "Household Expense Book," in my desk here, you will find a clear statement of my business affairs.

Should the madman who has once attempted my life—and who just now shows some symptoms of renewing his attempt—succeed in killing me, as he has threatened so vehemently to scores of people, will you please set forth clearly a few of the facts for the sake of the lady they involve (you know how hard, how self-sacrificing, and how pure her life has been) and of my own children, whom I wish to have know all about them, that they may see, in maturer years, that my conduct in this matter has at least left them nothing to blush for. Some of these cardinal facts are:—

First. That *he* has inherited a taint of madness in his blood, his grandfather (maternal) having died a maniac, and one of his brothers having been for years notorious for his absolute madness when under the influence of liquor, and having so abused his wife at such times that she will carry the scars to her dying day. In *his* liquor fits his family have been obliged to keep him shut up like any other madman.

Second. That before Daniel McFarland had been married to his wife two years, he had, in a fit of passion, struck her so violently in the face that she carried the marks for days, and that again and again, in his mad fits, he had terrified her with threats of violence to himself and her by the display of revolvers, knives, etc. etc.

Third. That from pride and delicacy she had shielded him as far as possible, had kept his infirmities secret in the vain hope that he might reform, had worked hard and uncomplainingly for the support of her children and of him; that finally she had explained fully to two of her friends, about the 1st of January last, the terrible life that was killing her, and asked their counsel; that the letter to one of them in which she did this is still in existence to be seen by any one who has a right to inquire into the matter, and that it bears on its face such evidence of truth and candor and moderation that nobody with any knowledge of character can fail to be impressed with its judicial exactness.

Fourth. *That all this was before I had anything but the most formal acquaintance with her.*

Fifth. That finally, late in February last, in one of his frenzied fits, while I chanced to be rooming in the same house with them, I heard enough of his violence to give me the gravest apprehensions of tragedy.

Sixth. That she then separated from him; sent for her father, and in his presence and that of other friends had an interview with him; began to recount what she had undergone; that he would not hear her go into details which he knew so humiliating to him; that she told him in presence of these witnesses it was her inflexible determination never to live with him again; that in the same presence he acquiesced in this separation, and voluntarily said that he consented for the present that the custody of the children should be with her father.

Seventh. That in spite of all his asseverations that her story only a few weeks before they did separate he had himself proposed that they should separate; that he wished to go and talk the matter over with a gentleman whom both knew (Mr. G.), and she kept him from going because he was in liquor.

Eighth. That she now has in her possession a letter of his written to her six years before I knew either party, in which, over his own signature and in his own hand, he fully admits his violence to her, and corroborates in general every word of her own statements about it.

(I have been thus minute, because he has asserted so frequently that there had been no trouble between them, save the usual "tiffs," as he phrases it, between husband and wife; and that, all assertions to the contrary, are the result of a "plot or conspiracy between her, two or three of her lady friends, and myself, to take her from him and destroy his domestic peace!!)"

Ninth. That after this final separation last February, after she had applied to her lawyer, Mr. Runkle, to take the necessary steps for a divorce, she was so situated that I was thrown much with her, that I knew her character and worth thoroughly, that my sympathies for her suffering and helplessness facing the world with two children to support, which had existed all the while, developed into a warmer feeling—that I loved her—that it became an understood thing between us that when she was legally free she should become my wife. Before the separation no such thought had ever entered my heart, and she had never uttered one word to me which the most loyal wife might not speak to any gentleman whom she knew and respected.

Tenth. That some weeks after the separation, he intercepted a letter from me to her, which showed him that when she should be legally free I hoped to marry her—a letter couched in the terms usually employed by a man towards the lady who is to be his wife.

(Mr. Richardson at this point goes into the details of his first shooting at him by McFarland, and the trouble about the custody of the latter's children, with which the public is already familiar. The letter then concludes as follows:—)

—So the matter stands. What new thing has set him again on the war-path I know not. You will remember that on the first occasion, apprehending violence from him I decided not to arm myself because I did not want the blood of any man, and particularly of this most wretched man, on my hands. I have the same feeling still—in degree. It would be too horrible for the poor children who are hers and bear his name—too horrible for *her*—too horrible for *my* children. So, if he attacks me again, I shall mean to run very great risk rather than do deadly harm to him. Indeed, I hardly know which would be the worst under any circumstances—to kill him or have him kill me. *I could* have taken his life before with his own weapon with the most perfect ease, but I have always been glad that I did not.

What the upshot will be Heaven only knows. You and I have faced death and seen the sweet sleep, the precious, perfect *rest* it brings, too often, to hold it in any special terror. It is harder to feel that one leaves behind those who lean upon and love him; but then the Divine Benignity cares for all its helpless little children.

My dear friend, so loyal, so steadfast, so patient with my faults through all these crowded years, may the best blessings of life be yours! If I go before, I know there is no need of commending to your tenderest friendship the sweet and gentle soul whose love has blessed me, and whom unwittingly I have brought to bitter grief instead of helping, as I had hoped, her hard and grievous life. The Father keep, and shield, and bless her. My own darling children, too—twice orphaned in their tender years—already know you as their friend, and I know what friendship means gith you. Good by till we meet again.

A. D. R.

**Richardson's Fortune—A Statement by his Brother and Administrator.**

BOSTON, May 9.—So many misstatements have been made about my late brother, Albert D. Richardson's estate, that I deem it necessary, under the circumstances, to say that his entire estate is not worth, at the highest value, more than than $23,000 to $25,000, and that his widow, Mrs. Abby S. Richardson, has refused any part of the property except that required to rear and educate his orphan children. The following is a copy of the memoranda which have been alluded to by the counsel for the defense as the will of my late brother (he died intestate), made at the Astor House before my sister-in-law's arrival.

CHARLES A. RICHARDSON, Administrator.

**A. D. Richardson's Memoranda of a Will.**

[Dictated to Mr Nicholson on the night after he was shot.]

1. I owe D. Nicholson $200.

2. Mr. I'Anson will understand about my house. I have paid him $160 interest w,thin the last few days.

3. I want my *Tribune* shares, if possible kept for my children.

4. Of my Kansas lands, the three Marshall county tracts stand in my name. So does the tract near Topeko, now the Shawnee county track, formerly called Jackson county. The Miami county tract stands an undivided three-fourths in my name and an undivided one-fourth in Junius's. My Spring Hill lots stand an undivided one-half in my name and the other undivided half in Junius's. Of all this Kansas property, Junius should have the proceeds of one, I think, of the Marshall county quarter sections. That would be a fair settlement between us. All the rest should be sold for the benefit of my children. The taxes on none of them have been paid for 1867.

## NOT GUILTY!

**End of the McFarland Trial—Scenes in Court upon the Rendering of the Verdict.**

From the New York *Sun*'s report of the concluding scenes of the great trial we take the following passages:—

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

As soon as the jury had retired those favored portions of the audience which were within the bar and the ladies' circle broke into groups and engaged in animated conversation and diverse speculations as to the minds of the jurors and the probabilities of their verdict.

"The last point which Graham got in, just as the jury were going out, will carry the verdict," said a gray-headed lawyer.

"Yes," said another distinguished criminal lawyer, "that was a telling point. If it was an accident, it was a happy one for the prisoner. But I suspect it was all planned by John, so as to get the last shot at the jury."

A POINT FREIGHTED WITH LIFE OR DEATH.

The reader will remember that the point referred to was the additional "charge" which Mr. Graham requested the Court to give the jury, which was in these words:—

"I have been requested to charge you that, if the prisoner committed the act in a moment of frenzy, he cannot be convicted of murder in the first degree. I not only charge that proposition, *but if his mind was in that condition he cannot be convicted of any offense.*"

Mr. Graham sent for the volume containing that point, and read it from the book to the Court and jury. Judge Hackett said, with emphasis:—"That has my entire approbation." And so the jury had retired with that point and the Judge's emphatic endorsement of it ringing in their ears.

As time passed, and the jury didn't come in, doubts as to the result began to pervade the room.

"Dear me!" said an old lady, looking at her watch for the ——th time, "they've been out thirty-five minutes. I could make up my mind a dozen times in less time than that."

"Down from the benches, there! Stand back! Give the jury room!" cried the officers.

THE JURY ARE COMING.

"Oh, pa! the jury are coming!" exclaimed little Percy, hiding his face upon his father's knees.

In the midst of the excitement the private or Judge's door was thrown open, and the foreman of the jury was seen standing on the threshold, with his eleven fellow-jurors grouped behind him. At a signal from Captain McCloskey they filed slowly in, and, amid a silence as of death, passed to their seats. A moment later, Judge Hackett came in and took his seat upon the bench.

CALLING THE ROLL.

As Mr. Vanderpool called the rool, and the jurors successively answered "here," the spectators strained their ears as if to catch, if possible, some prophecy of the verdict from the tones of the jurors' voices. But their "heres" were not prophetic; they were low and unindicative, and no one could base a guess upon them. And now came the critical moment.

The Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict? (A deathlike silence.)

The Foreman—We have. (Profound sensation, and the sound of women sobbing.)

The Clerk—Jurors, look upon the prisoner! Prisoner, look upon the jurors!

The jurors all turned and looked upon the prisoner, and the prisoner, with haggard, ghastly countenance, and sorrowful, appealing eyes, gazed at the twelve men who, for the purposes of that occasion, held his destiny in their hands, and were about to make it known.

The Clerk—How say you, gentlemen; do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

As the clerk was asking this question

A VIVID FLASH OF LIGHTNING

streamed into the room, followed by a thunder-crash which overwhelmed human utterance, and which rolled mutteringly off down the horizon.

The Clerk (repeating the question)—How say you, gentlemen; do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman—

"NOT GUILTY!"

Spontaneously there arose from the assembly such a shout of applause and prolonged cheering as probably never before filled the hall of the General Sessions, and a scene of indescribable rejoicing and congratulation followed, which the Recorder and officers of the court made no attempt to tranquilize, as all felt that it would have been utterly impossible to check the wild enthusiasm of the people. The friends of Mr. McFarland crowded around him, shaking hands with him, and praying heaven for blessings on his head.

During all this, and himself being the central object of the joyous turmoil, the man apparently least moved and most calm of all, although with a happier countenance than he has worn before since the trial began, was the prisoner, Daniel McFarland. But such scenes cannot last forever. The feelings of the audience having had free vent, silence was at last restored, and the ordinary routine was resumed.

THE DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONER.

The Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, hearken to your verdict as it stands recorded. You find the prisoner not guilty; so say you all?

The jurors all bowed assent.

The Clerk—You are discharged from further attendance.

Mr. Gerry—May it please the Court, I move the discharge of my client.

The Court—The prisoner is discharged. Adjourn the Court.

The crier adjourned the Court; the scene of congratulation which, though less noisy, had hardly been interrupted, was renewed with original fervor; the jurors received an ovation from the audience, and crowded around Mr. McFarland to shake hands and bid him good-by; and the excitement was kept up until Mr. McFarland, no longer a prisoner, left the court-room with his relatives, amid the cheers of the multitude, and the McFarland trial passed into history.

**McFarland at Home—He Threatens the "Tribune" with a Libel Suit.**

*From the N. Y. World of this morning.*

McFarland is now living with his brother on Twenty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. On arriving there he ate a hearty supper, after which he went out with his brother, Dr. McFarland. He was, for him, cool and calm enough, and, were it not for his extreme nervousness, would never be suspected of being the man who at 5 o'clock hung between life and death.

In speaking of Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair, he rendered it evident that he did not consider either a Roman Vestal or a St. Cecilia; though differing from most of his friends during the trial, he is imbued with the belief that the most active of the two in the alienation of his wife was not Mrs. Calhoun, but Mrs. Sinclair. He said:—"My wife is coming out in a long statement in the *Tribune* tomorrow (this) morning. The people in the *Tribune* office had better be careful what they print—I will not be libelled with impunity. Letters by my wife may be concocted now to suit the time and the revelations of the trial—let them be careful, I will not be tried with." This he repeated several times.

When the writer left him McFarland politely escorted him to the door, bade him good night, saying, "I will go to bed." After he re-entered the house, his brother, Dr. McFarland remarked:—"You see he is luny, and requires watching." McFarland talks sensibly enough till his wife's name is mentioned, but the word wife or Abby sets him off at once into reminisces of his love for her, and of scenes in which that love was shown.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Prison Cases.**

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.*

Prison cases are still before the Court.

Paul Lane was found guilty of stealing lead pipe from an unoccupied building at Broad and Ellsworth streets, having been caught leaving the premises with a bundle of the pipe under his arm.

George Keyser was convicted of the larceny of a set of harness, valued at $30, from the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railway Company. He was found in one of the stalls of the company's stable with his hand upon the harness, as if in the act of taking it down.

John Fitzgerald was convicted of an attempt to pick pockets. Detectives Miller and Fletcher testified that on the day of the fifteenth amendment celebration they followed the prisoner about from place to place in the procession, and finally arrested him as he was putting his hand into a woman's pocket.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, May 11.—Cotton firm; sales 1000 bales middling upland at 23¼c., held higher. State and Western Flour advanced 5@10c.; State, $4·95@5·95; Western, $4·95@6; Southern firmer. Wheat advanced 1c.; winter red Western, $1·34; white Michigan, $1·50. Corn quiet; new mixed Western, $1·15@1·16. Oats firmer; State, 68@69c.; Western, 64@65½c. Beef steady. Pork quiet at $29·25. Lard firm at 16¾@16½c. for good to prime steam. Whisky firmer at $1·09.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, May 11, 1870.

To-day money is freely offered on call at 4½ per cent. on Government collaterals, and at 5 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Discounts are, as usual, extremely easy, and with light offerings, rates rule irregularly and invariably in favor of borrowers. 6 per cent. is the usual figure, and almost any amount can be obtained at 6½ per cent. on choice names without reference to time of maturing.

Gold is again strong, opening with sales at 115, and advanced several times to 115¼, but closing at noon at 115.

Government securities have been stimulated by reports from Washington relative to the future purchases on Treasury account. The demand is quite active, both for home and foreign account, and our quotations show a substantial advance on closing sales of yesterday.

The stock market recovered slightly this morning, and prices were generally higher. State sixes sold at 104½ for the first series. City loans were dull; sales of the new sixes at 102¾. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 93½.

Reading Railroad was very inactive, with small sales at 51⅛ b. o. Pennsylvania was dull; sales at 56@56¼. Camden and Amboy changed hands at 120@120½, Little Schuylkill at 43 and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 42.

Canal shares were nominal. Among the miscellaneous the only noticeable sales were in Manufacturers' Bank at 30½ and Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway at 44½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $400 City 6s, New. | 102⅛ | 18 sh Manuf Bk | 30½ |
| $106 C & A m 6s, 89 | 94 | 100 sh Ch & Wal. | 55. 44½ |
| $1000 do | ..is. 94 | 20 sh Cam & Am R. | 120½ |
| $1000 do | 93½ | 10 do | 120¾ |
| $3000 Pa 6s 1 m. | is. 100⅜ | 20 do | 120 |
| $6000 Leh gold L. | is. 93½ | 8 sh Penna R. | 56¼ |
| $1300 Pa 6s, 1 se. | 104¼ | 9 do | c&p. 56 |
| $4000 W Penna R bs | | 600 sh Lit Sch R. | is. 43 |
| lots | 80 | 500 sh Read | b60. 51⅜ |
| $1500 Amer Gold | 115 | 100 sh O C & A R. | R. 42 |

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112⅝; do., 1864, 111⅜@111⅞; do., 1865, 111¾@112; do. do., July, 113⅞@114⅛; do. do., 1867, 114⅜@114⅝; do. 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 108¼@108⅝; Pacifics, 112⅜@112⅝. Gold, 115.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117⅛; do., 1862, 112¾@112⅝; do., 1864, 111⅝@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111⅞; do. 1865, new, 113⅞@114; do. 1867, do. 114¼@114½; do. 1868, do., 114¼@114⅜; 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@112⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 115@115¼; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R., $92⅝@935; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $765@775.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 115 | 11·20 A. M. | 115¼ |
| 10·05 " | 115⅛ | 11·41 " | 115 |
| 10·07 " | 115 | 11·50 " | 115⅛ |
| 10·16 " | 114⅞ | 12·00 M. | 115 |
| 11·31 " | 115 | | |

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, May 11.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 115. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do., 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 111¾; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114¾; 10-40s, 108¼; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Canton Co., 71½; Cumberland preferred, 44; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 100⅝; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 102⅝; Adams Express, 68; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 100⅛; Illinois Central, 142½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 125; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

**Philadelphia Trade Report.**

WEDNESDAY, May 11.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ₰ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce and sells in a small way at $8@8·25; Timothy is nominal at $7 and Flaxseed at $2·20@2·25.

The demand for Flour is moderate from the home consumers, and prices are well sustained; 1400 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·50; and fancy brands at $6·75@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

There is a fair feeling in the market for prime Wheat, which meets with a steady demand, but inferior descriptions are not wanted. Sales of 900 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·40, 400 bushels Indiana at $1·33, and 4000 bushels Western do. at $1·38. Rye is unchanged; sales of 400 bushels Western at $1·03, and Pennsylvania at $1·06@1·08. Corn is scarce and commands full prices; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at $1·14@1·16, and Western do. and mixed at $1·14. Oats are in fair demand, with sales of Western at 61c. and Pennsylvania at 62½@65c. for dark and white.

Whisky is unsettled; holders ask $1·10 for iron-bound pkgs.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

*(By Telegraph.)*

NEW YORK, May 11.—Arrived, steamships Hammonia, from Hamburg, and Minnesota, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 11

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....53 | 11 A. M.....58 | 2 P. M.....59

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Clara, Mulford, Savannah, C. Haslam & Co.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Collins, Dignton, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr W. P. Cox, Newell, Lynn, do.
Schr Vicksburg, Higgins, Newburyport, do.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Fall River, do.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, Rockport, do.
Schr Alexander, Baker, Mystic, do.
Schr R. Law, York, Stonington, do.
Barge J. L. Kirkpatrick, O'Brien, N. Haven, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Ital. bark Pennsylvania, Pontremoli, 87 days from Genoa, with marble and rags to V. A. Sartori.
Barkentine Mary McKee, Sharp, 39 days from Palermo, with fruit and sulphur to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Schr Lizzie Moore, Moore, 12 days from Orland, Me., with ice to Souder & Adams.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. Hodge.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr John R. Kirkman, Leibert, 7 days from Norfolk, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co.
Schr Caroline, Pice, 1 day from Millville, with glass to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr Lookout, Wheelin, from Pawtucket.
Schr Sebastopol, Bensfield, from Santicoke river.
Schr Express, Foxwell, from Rappahannock.
Schr J. L. Heverin, Jefferson, from Dover.
Schr Mary Ellen, Brittingham, 4 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr D. R. Burton, Hatfield, 3 days from Milton, Del., with wood to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Aladdin, Eversen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Cardiff 26th ult.
Brig Boa Fe, Campos, for Philadelphia, sailed from Lisbon 21st ult.
Brig Somerset, McBride, hence for Hamburg, passed Scilly 24th ult.
Brig Hattie R. Wheeler, Bacon, hence, at Cardenas 2d inst.
Schr Walter Scott, McLean, hence, at St. John, N. B., 7th in

[Continued From the First Page.]

About midnight on September 7, 1866, the city was startled by the report that the League House was on fire, and thousands of people soon collected in the neighborhood to witness the conflagration. The Southern Loyalist Convention was in session in the city at the time, and in their honor the League House had been gaily decorated with flags, the stars and stripes floating from the staff which surmounted the cupola. The vast concourse of people assembled were thrown into a fearful state of excitement during the progress of the fire by the appearance of two firemen upon the roof. These daring men, at the imminent peril of their lives, made their way through the dense clouds of smoke to the cupola, and succeeded in hauling down the flag and detaching it from its fastenings. They then turned about, and, encountering even greater peril than in the ascent, reached the ground in safety with the flag, the achievement being greeted by the anxious multitude with three tumultuous cheers, thrice repeated. The League showed their appreciation of this gallant and almost reckless action, by presenting handsome medals to each of the firemen who risked his life in sentimental devotion to the flag of his country. The most valuable articles of a movable character in the League House were removed during the conflagration to places of safety, and the flames were extinguished before they had gone beyond the upper story. Yet the damage sustained by the building was quite large, and the repairs rendered necessary cost nearly $30,000. Perhaps the most serious loss sustained by the League through the fire was the great damage done to the voluminous files of newspapers and magazines which had been carefully preserved theretofore.

From the date of its first organization down to the present time, when its membership, according to the last annual reports, numbers about 1900, the League has included in its ranks the leading and most influential citizens of Philadelphia who have been in sympathy with the Republican party and the great work which it has had in hand. Tens of thousands of documents have been circulated by it, and during each of the great political campaigns transpiring since its foundation, the meetings which have been held under its auspices in Concert and National Halls, and on Broad street in front of the League House, have been unprecedented in numbers and enthusiasm, as well as in the standing and eloquence of the speakers whose services have been secured

But perhaps the most important service rendered by the League as an organization to the country was in the way of placing regiments in the field during the war for the Union. In June, 1863, when the Rebel armies had crossed the Potomac, penetrated the border of Pennsylvania, and threatened Philadelphia with capture, the League responded nobly to the demands of the crisis by the appointment of a Committee on Enlistments, with the late Joseph R. Fry, Esq., at its head, he retaining that position until his death in 1865. The committee went to work with a will, and such was its zeal that, between the 25th of Jnne and the 5th of July of that year it raised three full regiments of emergency men, who were placed under the command of Colonels Whipple, McLean, and Gray, and five companies of cavalry in addition. During the succeding autumn and winter the 4th Union League Regiment, known as the 183d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was recruited for three years' service, and placed in the field. In July, 1864, pursuant to the call of the President for one hundred days' men, the 5th Union League Regiment, under the command of Colonel Neff, was organized. Under the call of July 18, 1864, for one year men, the Sixth Union League Regiment, known as the 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Horatio G. Sickel, and consisting of three battalions, or fourteen full companies, was raised; and finally, under the call of December 18, 1864, for 300,000 men, the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Union League Regiments, known as the 213th, 214th, and 215th Pennsylvania Volunteers, were recruited. Uncertainty as to the quota of Philadelphia rendered a sytematic effort at recruiting impossible for a time, but by the end of January authority was obtained from the War Department, and the 213th Regiment, under the command of Colonel John A. Gorgas, was placed in service, this action being quickly followed by the recruiting of the two other regiments, the 214th and 215th, under the command respectively of Colonels D. B. McKibben and Francis Wister. These three regiments were raised with a rapidity unexampled since the first enthusiasm of 1861, and at a cost much below the average of similar organizations, the recruiting expenses for the whole amounting to not more than $8000. By the time that the last regiment was completed, the surrender of the Rebel armies rendered further recruiting unnecessary, and the labors of the committee were brought to a close. The total force placed in the field by the committee comprised nine effective regiments, two battalions, and a troop of cavalry, amounting altogether to more than 10,000 men. The expenses attending the raising of this large force amounted to more than $160,000, all of which was provided by private subscriptions, principally among the members of the League. All the regiments placed in the field by the League behaved gallantly as far as they were afforded the opportunity, and the conduct of the Sixth Union League Regiment was conspicuous in the final struggle before Petersburg, in which, posted upon the extreme left, it bore the brunt of some of the hardest fighting, while at the battle of Quaker Road it did much to prevent serious disaster to the loyal army, two of its majors, Glenn and Macuen, being killed, and Colonel Sickel, its commander, seriously wounded.

In addition to this signal service, the hearty manner in which the League sustained the Government during the war in every possible way was of incalculable value to the Union cause. Both President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton said that from no other outside source did they receive a heartier and more gratifying support, and expressed their appreciation of its great services to the country.

The first President of the League was the Hon. William M. Meredith, formerly Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and Secretary of the Treasury during a part of Taylor's administration. He held the office for two years, and was succeeded by J. Gillingham Fell, Esq., who, after a four years' incumbency, gave place to the late Horace Binney, Jr. Mr. Binney served as President during the year 1869, and was re-elected for a second term in December last. On his death in February following, the Hon. Morton McMichael, one of the Vice-Presidents, was elected by the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy. George H. Boker, Esq., has acted as Secretary of the League from the time of its organization.

The project of a grand celebration such as is to take place this evening has been revived on several occasions, but it has been postponed from time to time, until now, when it has been considered appropriate that the League should in some way commemorate the glorious successes to which it has materially contributed since its organization.

Twice since the occupancy of the present building have receptions taken place, but they have been given in honor of distinguished leaders of the Union army—Generals Grant and Sheridan—and then they took place through the day. A similar festivity was prepared for General Sherman, but it did not transpire, owing to the inability of that soldier to remain in the city the required length of time.

Great preparations for the event to-night have been under way for some weeks, and, should the weather be propitious, it will be a perfect success in every sense of the word. Workmen have been engaged in constructing in the rear of the building a substantial platform 100 feet by 80, which is to be devoted to dancing. Over this has been erected a mammoth wall tent, which will serve as a protection from the promising inclement weather. Gas pipe has been run through the centre of the tent, and attached to it are an almost innumerable number of gas jets, which will throw a flood of light not equalled on any previous occasion in this city. The sides of the improvised ball-room will be handsomely decorated with rare plants and flowers, and the national bunting will grace various points. All the apartments in the house have been put in order for this event, and most of the furniture has been packed away, so as to devote every available space to the accommodation of the immense throng which will be in attendance. The various nurseries around the city will contribute the finest of exotics towards beautifying these rooms and the passage-way leading from the front entrance to the dancing floor. Although the display of these articles will no doubt exceed anything of the kind ever made in Philadelphia, yet the storm of Sunday has materially interfered with this portion of the programme. Evergreens have been hung in festoons over the doorways, and the many paintings are adorned with it in elaborate style.

The pavement and the steps in front of the building on Broad street have been roofed in, so that the dresses of the ladies will not sustain any soil in case of rain; in fact, every provision has been made to insure the comfort of those participating.

The League now numbers a membership of about nineteen hundred, and it is estimated that twenty-five hundred will partake of the hospitalities of the association which has rendered such inestimable services towards the preservation of the Union.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, held this day, May 5, 1870, the following persons were duly elected President and Directors:—

PRESIDENT,
W. H. KEMBLE.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM H. KERN,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON
GEORGE J. GROSS,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM BUMM.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM H. TABER was elected Cashier.

W. H. TABER, Cashier.

The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 9, at 411 CHESNUT Street. 5 6 6t

☞ OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL COMPANY, No. 208 SOUTH FOURTH STREET (Room No. 3.)

*To the Stockholders of the Swatara Falls Coal Company:—*

You are hereby notified that the Sheriff of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, has levied upon all the property of the said "SWATARA FALLS COAL COMPANY" in that county, under an execution issued upon a judgment entered against the Company by CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr. upon a bond for $85,000, and has advertised the sale for WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

You are requested to attend at the Office of the Company, No. 208 South FOURTH Street, Room No. 3, on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, to meet such other Stockholders and persons interested as may then attend, to take into consideration the present condition of the Company, and to adopt such course as may be deemed most advisable.

C. C. RHODES,
H. W. GRAY.
5 10 2t*

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 5, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
PITTSBURG, April 30, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburg (corner of PENN and TENTH Streets), on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870.

W. R. SHELBY,
5 2 14t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.

5 2 6t 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL,
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS, on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 16 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

☞ MAMMOTH SLATE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Office of the Company, No. 427 CHESNUT Street.

R. V. MACHETTE, President.
JOHN M. RILEY, Secretary. 5 7 sw4t

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DILLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE MAPLE SHADE OIL COMPANY, No. 234 WALNUT Street, April 28, 1870.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect a Board of five Directors and a Secretary and Treasurer to serve for the ensuing year. Transfer books to close 13th of May and reopen May 20.

HIRAM BROWER,
4 30 sw6t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the POWELL TRACT COAL COMPANY will be held in Philadelphia, at No. 615 WALNUT Street, Room No. 7, on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania affecting the company, and such other business as may be brought before it. 5 4 wth9t*

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 427mwf]

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

## CARPETINGS, ETC.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER.
WM. T. CERNEA.

# E. J. LESTER & CO.'S
## CARPET WAREHOUSE,
## No. 29 North SECOND Street,
## Opposite Christ Church
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN
VENETIAN CARPETS.
ALSO,
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE

Lowest Market Rates.
E. J. LESTER & CO.,
Opposite Christ Church
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

CANTON MATTINGS.

CANTON MATTINGS.

Fancy Mattings,
White Mattings,
Red Check Mattings.

CANTON MATTINGS,
ALL WIDTHS,
Lowest Prices.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
MATTING WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD.
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

PATENTED AUGUST, 1866. IMPROVED March, 1869. Carpets thoroughly cleaned by the only Machine in the United States that removes Moths and Worms and revives the colors. Send orders to WILLIAM McARTHUR, No. 1418 SOUTH Street. N. B.—Patent rights for States and cities for sale. 5 2 12t*

## CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 imrp
No. 224 DOCK STREET.
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER,

The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 26 1mrp
D. M. TOWNSEND.
No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia

## DRY GOODS.

223. FARIES & WARNER, 223
NORTH NINTH, ABOVE RACE,

Mixed Goods, for suits, in all colors, at 25, 31, 37½, 50, 56, 62½, 75, and 85c.
Black Hernanis, Black Hernanis, 62½ and 75c.
Black Alpacas, new lots, 35, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75 cents.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

One case White Pique, extra wide, 25c.
One case Corded Pique, extra heavy, 25c.
White Piques, 23, 25, 31, 37½, 50c., etc.
Corded Piques, 23, 37½, 45, 55, and 65c.
500 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, our own importation, 18, 23, 25, 31, 37½, 44, and 50c.
300 pieces Plain Nainsooks, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 44, and 50c.
200 pieces Jones' Soft-finish Cambrics, 25, 31 to 50c.
Striped and Figured Nainsooks.
Extra quality wide French Organdies.
Swiss Mulls, Victoria Lawns, Tucked Nainsooks.
Nottingham Lace, 25, 31, and 37½c. per yard.
50 dozen Ladies' ½ Linen Hdkfs., 12½c., bargain.
1000 pieces Pique Trimmings, from auction.
Gents' Summer Shirts, common article, 25c.
Gents' Summer Shirts, good article, 62½, 75, and 85c.
Misses and Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests.
Genuine imported Whalebone Corsets, 75c.
Bargains in Table Linens, from auction.
Marseilles Quilts, cheapest yet, $2 50, 3, 3 50, 4, 4 50 5, 5 50, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 15.
Jacquard Loom Quilts, $2 50; without doubt the cheapest and best Quilt in the market for spring and summer wear, at $2 50.

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!! MATTINGS!!!

Will open, on Monday, the Cheapest lot of Mattings ever offered in this city.
4-4 White Mattings, 28c.
4-4 Red and White Mattings, 35c.

FARIES & WARNER,
5 9 sw No. 223 N. NINTH Street, above Race.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Good Black Silks, $1 37½, 1 50, 2, up to 3 a yard.
Two cases mixed goods, 28c., a bargain, worth 33c.
Mixed goods, 25, 28, 31, 33, 37½, 50, 56c.
One case French Lawns, fast colors, 25c. a yard.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., up to $1 a yard.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Piques, 25, 31, 33, 37½, up to 80c. per yard.
One case Piques, 28c., worth 31c.
Plaid and Striped Nainsooks.
Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslins, plaid Organdies.
French Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics and Nainsooks.
India Twill Long Cloths and Brilliantes.
Marseilles Counterpanes, very cheap.
Bargains in Linen Goods.
Power-loom Table Linens, 35½, 40, 45, 50c.
Heavy wash-loom Table Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Table Linens.
Watson & Armstrong and Barnsley Table Linens.
Napkins, Towels, and Doylies.
Linen Bird eye, all linen, 25, 28, 31, 37½c., up to $1 a yard.
Scotch Nursery Bird-eye by the piece.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, very cheap.
Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' Berlin and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Gents' Berlin and Lisle Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 12½, 18, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
Children's colored-border Hdkfs., all linen, 8, 10c.
Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings.
Pique Trimmings, Registered Embroidery.
Guipure Bands, very cheap.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, all linen, made to order expressly for our own sales, 25, 31, 38, 49, 45, 50, up to 69 cents.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Handsome Plaid Sash Ribbons.
Roman Sash Ribbons.
Plain Sash Ribbons, in blacks, pinks, blues, cherry and green. Trimming and Bonnet Ribbons. 3 5w]

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
PRICES DOWN
TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.
8 21 mwf]

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES. 4 6 2m

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
Have opened their Spring Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 26smw3mrp

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 3t* N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m]

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4]

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

## INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, Ten-forties | $216,000·00 |
| 100,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750·00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 60,000·00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 213,250·00 |
| 200,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 200,925·00 |
| 100,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 92,000·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 450·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | 23,625·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 50,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270·00 |
| 12,500 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000·00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 3,900·00 |
| 10,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | 7,500·00 |
| 246,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 246,900·00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. | Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,022·27. | |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 323,709·75 |
| | Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 85,097·25 |
| | Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value | 2,740·20 |
| | Cash in Bank $168,318·98 | |
| | Cash in Drawer 972·26 | 169,291·24 |
| | | $1,852,100·04 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel R. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Edward Darlington, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade, |
| Henry Sloan, | Jacob Riegel, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Spencer McIlvain, |
| Hugh Craig, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| John D. Taylor, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, |
| George W. Bernadou, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg |
| William C. Houston, | |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. M. Seyfert, | Wm. B. Reaney, |
| Laurence Myers, | Edward Samuel, |
| J. M. Myers, | H. P. Muirheid, |
| Wm. S. McManus, | Clayton McMichael. [496m |

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales, | Gustavus S. Benson. |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19]

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| Daniel Haddock, Jr. | |

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·21

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Ratchford Starr, | J. Livingston Erringer |
| Nalbro Frazier, | James L. Claghorn, |
| John M. Atwood, | Wm. G. Boulton, |
| Benj. T. Tredick, | Charles Wheeler, |
| George H. Stuart, | Thomas H. Montgomery, |
| John B. Brown, | James M. Aertsen. |

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

## INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,581 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,991,837·45 |
| Interest from Investments, '69. | 114,696·74 |
| | $2,106,534·19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,386·84 |

Statement of the Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $766,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,122,846 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 55,706 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,630 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 32,558 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 331,944 |
| Accrued interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | Francis R. Cope, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Charles Taylor, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| Ambrose White, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| William Welsh, | Louis C. Madeira, |
| S. Morris Wain, | Charles W. Cushman, |
| John Mason, | Clement A. Griscom, |
| George L. Harrison, | William Brockie. |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. H. HAMILTON, | CHARLES P. BOWER, |
| JOHN DARROW, | JESSE LIGHTFOOT, |
| GEORGE I. YOUNG, | ROBT. SHOEMAKER, |
| JOS. R. LYNDALL, | PETER ARMBRUSTER, |
| LEVI P. COATS, | M. H. DICKINSON, |
| SAMUEL SPARHAWK, | PETER WILLIAMSON, |
| | JOSEPH E. SCHELL. |

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER
3 6 Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Richardson, | Robert Pearce, |
| William H. Rhawn, | John Keseler, Jr., |
| William M. Seyfert, | Edward B. Orne, |
| John F. Smith, | Charles Stokes, |
| Nathan Hilles, | John W. Everman, |
| George A. West, | Mordecai Buzby. |

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PREMISES NO. 3623 BRIDGE Street, Mantua, via Vine street cars; all the conveniences; immediate possession; terms reasonable. 5 10 6t*

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A Modern Villa, 14 rooms. Near Depot. Terms easy.
CHARLES H. STOKES,
5 3 16t* No. 4829 MAIN Street, Germantown.

## TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—A NEWLY AND ELEgantly fitted-up and furnished moderate-sized HOUSE in the most fashionable part of the city (near Rittenhouse Square) to let on three years' lease, and Furniture for sale.

The Furniture is perfectly new and will be sold at a great sacrifice.

The House will be rented without the sale of Furniture if desired. Apply to CLARK & ETTING,
5 10 3t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, S. E. corner of CLAPIER Street and McKEAN Avenue, Germantown (Wayne Station) modern residence, partly furnished. Gas, bath, hot and cold water, two kitchens, etc., six chambers, stable, spring and ice house. The ground comprises between two and three acres, is tastefully laid out, and planted with shade and fruit trees. For particulars apply to HOLSTEIN DEHAVEN,
5 9 3t* No. 617 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.

Address "W. H. C.," Box 1669 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
13 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 26 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent.
Address J. B. OKIE,
5 4tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

GERMANTOWN—A FURNISHED COTtage to rent for six months. Within five minutes of depot.
CHARLES H. STOKES,
5 3 16t* No. 4829 MAIN Street, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN—SEVERAL COTtages to rent and for sale.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—The fifteenth anniversary of the Jewish Foster Home was celebrated yesterday afternoon, at their building, No. 414 Crown street. Mrs. L. J. Leberman presided.

—A beautiful suite of colors was yesterday presented to the Prospect Hill Fish House Association by the lady friends of the same, Mr. William H. Ruddiman making the presentation speech.

—The pastoral relation between Rev. Benjamin L. Agnew and the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Broad and Fitzwater streets, was dissolved yesterday morning by the Philadelphia Presbytery, with a view of his uniting with the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia, and of his installation as pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, above Green.

—The anniversary of the Philadelphia Orphan Society was celebrated yesterday at the Asylum, Eighteenth and Cherry streets. The exercises were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Beadle, after which the children united in singing an opening anthem. Recitations were then given by several of the inmates, much to the gratification of the audience and praise of the children.

—Yesterday afternoon, at the Central Congregational Church, northwest corner of Eighteenth and Green streets, a meeting of ladies was held to form a branch society of the Woman's Board of Missions connected with the American Board of Foreign Missions. The Rev. Edward Hawes opened the meeting with prayer, after which officers were elected.

—On Monday, Mr. Isaac Gorhow, farmer, in the employ of Ezekiel Shoemaker, residing on the State road, near Norristown, accidentally fell from a mow upon the floor below, and broke his neck. Mr. Gorhow was an industrious man, about fifty years old. He leaves a wife and one child.

Edward Phillips, twenty-two years old, residing at No. 1134 Charles street, had one of his legs fractured yesterday by a bar of iron falling on it at Willow street wharf.

Hugh Cochran, twenty-six years old, residing at Sixth and Fitzwater streets, had a leg fractured at the same time and place.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅞.

—The McFarland trial has resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

—The caucus of Republican Congressmen is not to take place at present.

—Senator Wilson explained the provisions of his Army bill to the Senate yesterday.

—The Ways and Means Committee yesterday decided upon a large reduction of internal taxation.

—A. Lyman is reported to have been chosen President of the Mormon schismatics, the "Godbeites."

—It is proposed by Mr. Lynch's Special Committee to give three millions annually to subsidize five steamship lines.

### Foreign Affairs.

—The Spanish press comment unfavorably upon the French *plebiscitum*.

—Twenty people were killed by a railroad accident near Luxemburg, Prussia, on Monday.

—Espartero's chances of the Spanish throne are improving. Prim is suggested as his successor.

—Steps have been taken by England to insure a thorough investigation of the Marathon massacre.

—Napoleon is said to purpose abolishing the decree banishing the Bourbon and Orleans families.

—England undertakes to clear Greece of brigands upon certain conditions, one being the temporary retirement of King George.

—It is thought that the Spanish Government summoned their representatives from France, Austria, Italy and Portugal to confer with them relative to the succession to the throne.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### Meeting of the Board of School Controllers.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of School Controllers held their regular meeting in their rooms, in the Athenæum building, Sixth and Adelphi streets, President M. Hall Stanton in the chair.

Communications were received from a number of school sections, notifying the Board of the election of certain teachers.

A communication was received from the Third section, stating that the music teachers had been dismissed.

One from the First section, asking that the furniture be placed in the Weccacoe schoolhouse.

One from the Fourth section, asking for an appropriation of $510 to pay for damage done to glass by the late storm. Referred.

One from the Twenty-eighth section, praying that an appropriation be made to repair the roof of the Glenwood school-house. Referred to the Committee on Property, with power to act.

The Committee on Revision of Studies presented the report of Jean Louis, Henry G. Thunder, and Cornelius Everest, the examiners at the examination held April 16, recommending the following for the two classes of certificates:—

For certificate No. 1—M. Helen Burrows, Mrs. Antoinette H. Whitney, Marietta Greene, Fanny Trimble, Bessie Archer, Lizzie Outerbridge, Mary C. McManus, and Regina M. Holmes. For certificate No. 2—Emma M. Hall, Laura C. Fetter, Jennie Jones, J. V. Davidson, Josie Ottey, Mary L. Blake, John Bower, Mrs. J. P. Hays, Jennie M. Zimmerman, and Julia A. Fierst.

The Committee on Accounts reported bills to the amount of $63,935·25, which were ordered to be paid.

The Chairman of the Committee on Property reported that they had sold the Monroe Grammar School-house, at Eleventh and Buttonwood streets, for $19,500. The sale was confirmed.

The contract for printing the report of the President of the Board was awarded to E. C. Markley & Son.

Mr. Armstrong, of the Committee on Revision of Studies, recommended that the present teachers of music shall be paid their salaries to the 15th of May, and that the sectional boards shall elect music teachers from those having received certificates from the board. Also, that Mr. Jean Louis, the Superintendent, be continued for the remainder of the year.

On motion of Mr. Green, the resolution was divided.

Mr. Green then moved to extend the time of service of the present teachers to June 1.

Mr. Cassidy moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. Widener moved that the time of the present corps of teachers be extended till after the report of the special committee and action on the same. Agreed to.

The report of the special committee on music was read, recommending that an adjourned meeting be held on the 24th instant. Agreed to.

French's Arithmetic was placed on the list of books for use in the public schools.

Mr. Widener offered a resolution requiring the sectional boards to inform the Board of the amount required to replace glass damaged by the late storm. Agreed to.

Mr. Hickok moved that the Committee on Property be directed to place the Park Grammar School of the Twentieth section east in a safe condition. Referred.

The majority and minority reports of the special committee on the plan for the admission of pupils into the High School was then taken up, after which the board adjourned.

## OBITUARY.

### Abel Francois Villemain.

The cable announces the death of Abel Francois Villemain, the distinguished French author and politician. M. Villemain was born in Paris, June 11, 1791, and had consequently attained the ripe age of seventy-nine years. He received a careful education at the Imperial Lyceum, now College of Louis le Grand, and evinced, at an early age, abilities of no mean order. When but nineteen years of age he was appointed assistant professor of rhetoric in the Charlemagne College, and soon after instructor in French literature at the normal school. In 1811 he was appointed to deliver the Latin harangue at the distribution of prizes, and ably acquitted himself. The following year he won a prize proposed by the academy for the best eulogy of Montaigne.

Having been appointed assistant professor of modern history in the faculty of letters, he began a course of lectures early in 1814, with a historical view of the beginning of the fifteenth century. In the same year he won the academic prize, his essay being a discourse on "Criticism." The allies at this time occupied Paris, and Villemain in reading his essay before the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia took occasion to pay a glowing eulogy to these two sovereigns—an act which was long remembered against him by his countrymen. In 1816 he received a third academical prize for his eulogy of Montesquieu, and was promoted to the chair of eloquence, in which he displayed remarkable powers as an extemporaneous lecturer. After the second restoration he entered the Ministry as chief of the Department of Printing and Publishing, and was afterwards named as *Maitre des Requetes* to the Council of State.

In 1827, finding himself in opposition to the Government on the subject of the press law, he retired from office. As professor he was occasionally occupied, from 1816 to 1826, in lecturing on the literary history of the modern epoch. In 1819 appeared his best known work, a life of Cromwell. In 1830 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies by the opposition. In the debates of that body he took an active and important part. Appointed one of the Council of Public Instruction in 1831, and vice-president of that body in 1832, he lost his seat in the Chamber, but was indemnified by promotion to the peerage in May, 1833. He became Minister of Public Instruction in the Soult Cabinet in 1839, but resigned in 1840, in company with his colleagues. At the end of a few months he resumed the same post under the premiership of Guizot, holding it for nearly four years, when, in 1844, having incurred the displeasure of Louis Philippe by his liberal views, he was dismissed.

After his expulsion, he resumed his literary labors and only occasionally took part in the exciting politics of the time. After his *coup d'etat* of 1852, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to Napoleon. The best known of M. Villemain's works are:—"Vie de Cromwell," "Cours de Litterature Francaise," and "Discourses et Melanges Litteraires." He, however, wrote and published many other volumes. In politics he was a liberal conservative, zealous in his advocacy of the liberty of the press, and after the Revolution of 1830 a warm supporter of the government of July. For many years he has lived in comparative retirement.

## FRANCE.

### The Election Return.

PARIS, May 10.—Returns of the vote on the plebiscitum received from all parts of the Empire except Algeria foot up:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 7,210,296 |
| No | 1,530,610 |
| | 5,679,686 |

PARIS, May 10—10 P. M.—Barricades have again been thrown up in the Faubourg du Temple and at Belleville, and the troops are now operating against them. It is reported that Captain La Fontaine, in command of one of the attacking columns, has been wounded by a pistol shot.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

PARIS, May 10—[Special to the New York *Herald*].—The following returns are official:

| | Yes. | No. |
|---|---|---|
| Paris | 111,363 | 156,376 |
| Nantes | 33,916 | 12,883 |
| Marseilles | 18,412 | 34,829 |
| Lille | 65,367 | 13,803 |
| Bordeaux | 10,127 | 18,469 |
| Toulouse | 9,112 | 12,534 |

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·47 | MOON SETS..... 2·55
SUN SETS..... 7·06 | HIGH WATER..... 10·51

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amidt | Bremen | New York | April 23 |
| Bellona | London | New York | April 23 |
| Donau | Glasgow | New York | April 26 |
| Tarifa | Liverpool | New York | April 26 |
| Minnesota | Liverpool | New York | April 27 |
| Helvetia | Liverpool | New York | April 27 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan | New York | Liverpool | May 11 |
| Pereire | New York | Havre | May 14 |
| C. of Brussels | New York | Liverpool | May 14 |
| C. of Cork | New York | Liverpool v. H. | May 17 |
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | May 18 |
| C. of London | New York | Liverpool | May 21 |
| Bellona | New York | London | May 21 |
| Idaho | New York | Liverpool | May 25 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman, Philadelphia, Charleston, May 12
Wyoming, Philadelphia, Savannah, May 14

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, N. York and Albany.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. brig Perseverance, Stephen, Konigsburg, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Erie, Sears, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Bee, Lloyd, Petersburg via Wilmington, Del.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—T. E. Dearborn, J. J. Rogers, Mrs. H. Billus, J. J. Maloney, Wm. H. Finley, Miss L. A. Megunies, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. B. Kohn, H. Pennington, Lucas Leberman, Mrs. A. Toner, S. M. Felton, H. Carse, D. M. Bennett, J. Walsh, M. Reagan, A. S. Fowler, Capt. Alway and wife, M. Cullins. Passed two barks and a brig outside the Capes, bound in; one bark and three brigs between the Capes and Brandywine Light; off Bombay Hook, brig M. E. Pennell, from Cienfuegos; at the Buoy on the Middle, brig Poinsett, from Matanzas; off Dan Baker's, barkentine Mary McKee, from Palermo, all bound up.

Steamer Philadelphia and Reading RR. No. 35, Mershon, 65 hours from Hartford, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, 5 days from Charleston, S. C., via Wilmington, Del., with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, at this port on Monday, from Orchilla, is consigned (guano) to B. F. Folsom—vessel to C. Haslam & Co.

BELOW.

Barks J. B. Hale, from Matanzas; Hermanos, from Alexandria, Va.; and brig Martha, from Hampton Roads.

Mr. George Fuller, pilot, reports having seen bark J. B. Duffus, from Liverpool, with loss of mizzen-topmast, and a bark unknown, pass in the Capes on Sunday.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 11.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Francis Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
J. P. Woolverton, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
Delaware and Hudson No. 15, with lumber, for New York.
Delaware and Hudson No. 16, with bark, for New York.
Col. Bolinger, with lumber to Henry Croskey.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 10.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 10.—No report from Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 11.—Barge George Faber, with coal for New Haven, Conn., left yesterday. Catharine Moan, with coal for Wilmington, leaves this evening. C. Downer, with coal dust for Baltimore, leaves this A. M. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Henry Pelham, Vickery, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 26th ult.—before reported sailed 21st.

Ship John Harvey, Lathrop, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 26th ult.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Bark Rhea, Buckholtz, hence, at Swinemunde 25th ultimo.

Bark Emil, Christoffers, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 26th ult.

Bark Vivid, Hartz, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 26th ult.

Bark Marianna I, Santos, for Philadelphia, sailed from Lisbon 22d ult.—before reported sailed 20th.

Bark Uriel, Sieboldts, hence for Rotterdam, was off the Start 25th ult.

Schr S. P. Hall, Chapman, hence, at Darien, Ga., 2d inst.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, cleared at Darien, 3d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr C. & C. Brooks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 7th inst.

Schr G. A. Horton, Harrison, hence for Hartford, at New York 9th inst.

Schr Percy Caldwell, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 7th inst.

Schr Transit, Rackett, hence, at Gloucester 7th instant.

Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, hence, at Nantucket 5th inst.

Schr Minnesota, Phinney, hence, at New Bedford 6th inst.

Schr Pickup, Williams, hence, at Washington, D. C., 9th inst.

Schr James A. Parsons, Young, hence, at Salem 6th inst.

Schr Terre del Norte, Davis, from Fall River, at Bristol 7th inst. for Philadelphia, after going on the railway to repair and paint.

Schrs A. A. Andrews, Kelley; J. Farnum, Kelley; and E. H. Atwood, Brown, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Schrs Cordelia Newkirk, Huntly; Jesse Williamson, Corson; Sarah E. Smith, Banks; and James M. Vance, Burge, sailed from Providence 7th inst. for Philadelphia.

## CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To change the boundary lines of the third division of the Twenty-sixth Ward, and to create an additional division in said Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the third division of the Twenty-sixth ward shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Federal streets; thence southward along the west side of Eleventh street to Passyunk road; thence southwestward along the northwest side of said Passyunk road to Mifflin street; thence westward along the north side of Mifflin street to Broad street; thence northward along the east side of Broad street to Federal street; thence eastward along the south side of Federal street, the place of beginning; and that the place of voting in said division shall be at the house of Samuel Begley, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Wharton streets.

Section 2. That a new election division, to be called the seventeenth division, be and the same is hereby created in the said Twenty-sixth ward, to be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner of Broad and Mifflin streets; thence westward along the north side of said Mifflin street to Sixteenth street; thence northward along the east side of Sixteenth street to Federal street; thence eastward along the south side of Federal street to Broad street; thence southward along the west side of Broad street to Mifflin street, the place of beginning; and that the place of voting in said division shall be at the house of William G. McMichael, southwest corner of Fifteenth and Federal streets. And the remaining election divisions of said ward shall be and remain as now established by law.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways instruct the officers of the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company to lay cubical or granite blocks on the inside and outside of the track of their road on Lancaster avenue from their depot to the terminus of the road at Hestonville, as provided by ordinance of Councils; and should the said company refuse or neglect to do the same for twenty-five days after receiving notice from the Commissioner, then the said Commissioner shall do the same and shall collect the expense for the same from the said Railroad Company.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.


THE VATICAN,

No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.

Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2 50.
Garden Vases at $3 00.
Garden Vases at $4 00.
Garden Vases at $5 00.
Garden Vases at $6 00.
Garden Vases at $7 00.
Garden Vases at $8 00.
Garden Vases at $10 00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.

No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. 4 20 1m

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! PIXLEY, No. 11 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 mwf

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 22 2p5

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
41 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, 141
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.


## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of May next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 30th of June, 1871:—

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.
Mare Island, California.
Pensacola, Florida.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or fourteen ounces of salt or fresh beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee, or one pound eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound four ounces adamantine or star candles; four pounds of soap; three pounds twelve ounces of salt; four ounces of pepper.

The rations are to be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station. The fresh beef either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour known as extra superfine in the markets of the place where the station is located; the coffee good Rio; the sugar good New Orleans, or its equivalent, and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

The undersigned, ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— ——— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:—
E. F.

I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, the United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
4 26 w4t United States Marine Corps.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1870, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with five thousand (5000) gross tons (or such less quantity as may be required) best quality of White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes and in such quantities as may be ordered for a period of one year from the 1st day of May, 1870, with the privilege of increasing the amount to ten thousand (10,000) tons should it be required.

So much of the Coal as may be required for use in this city, including the United States Arsenals at Bridesburg and Gray's Ferry road, to an amount not exceeding twelve hundred (1200) tons, must be delivered without additional expense to the United States. The balance to be delivered on board of vessels at this port, in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and other impurities.

Proposals must be made out in duplicate on blank forms, which can be obtained at this office, and envelopes endorsed "Proposals for delivery of Coal." Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that, in the event of the acceptance of the proposal, the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the delivery of the Coal.

No proposal will be considered unless made in strict conformity to the above.

Bidders are invited to attend at the opening of proposals.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office. HENRY C. HODGES,
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and Quartermaster,
5 9 6t U. S. A.


GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 8 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 6 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 3m PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
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AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mwf

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

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J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4f

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 9

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies* will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period
4 20 1m] JOSEPH A. MARKLE, Undertaker,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc
No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadel a. 4 1 wfm3


## AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"THE EVENT."
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
TO
MR. JOHN TOY,
To be given him by his friends and fellow-citizens, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 13,
When the following distinguished Artistes and friends of the Beneficiary,
MRS. SUSAN GALTON KELLEHER,
MISS BLANCHE GALTON,
CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq.,
MR. ALF. KELLEHER,
MR. THOMAS WHIFFIN,
MR. ROBERT CRAIG and MR. F. F. MACKAY,
(by permission of Mrs. John Drew),
B. F. DUANE, Jr., T. K.,
SIG. BLITZ,
PROF. WYMAN,
PROF. LUBIN,
PROF. THEO. BLITZ,
THOS. A'BECKETT, Jr., appear.
Tickets can be procured at the Assembly Buildings; Turner Hamilton's, No. 106 S. Tenth street; P. E. Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 131 S. Seventh street; and Covert's Bookstand, Continental Hotel. 5 10 tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BEDFORD STREET MISSION.
CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870.
THE BOYS' CHOIR,
Assisted by
Mrs. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER.
Director.....JAMES PEARCE
Organist St. Mark's Church.
Ticket's, 50 cents. For sale at W. B. Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; J. L. Bispham's, No. 710 South Second street; W. C. Bakes, No. 1100 Arch street; A. R. Horton, Twentieth and Green streets; Joseph Parker, Germantown, and the principal stores. 4 30 10t

FOYER OF ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CARL WOLFSOHN'S
CONCERT, [5 10 4t*
SATURDAY EVENING, May 14th, 1870.
Programmes and full particulars at the music stores.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
MRS. JAMES A. OATES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11,
Fiske in his great specialty,
Planked Shad at Gloucester.
FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 12,
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul, the Pet, with songs.....Mrs. JAMES A. OATES
FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 11,
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK
Of the world-renowned Comedians,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.
To conclude with the roaring Farce of
THE IRISH TUTOR.
FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
NOT GUILTY.
On MONDAY EVENING, May 16.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
FRITZ A HIT. SECOND WEEK
Of the young character Comedian,
Mr JOSEPH K. EMMETT.
TO-NIGHT (Monday), EVERY NIGHT, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Charles Gaylor's successful Drama,
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMETT AS FRITZ.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. EMMETT.
SECOND FRITZ MATINEE, SATURDAY.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, R. FOX, Manager and Proprietor.
MONDAY EVENING, May 9, and DURING WEEK, NEW COMIC TRICK PANTOMIME; the celebrated clown, Mr. ALIX CARLO; the NEW SPANISH BALLET, Mad'lle De Rosa; Mad'lle La Rosa; Carlo Brothers; Polly Bailey; Sam Devere; Ed. Banker; Etc.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch.
FOR A SHORT SEASON
Every evening at 8, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
MAC EVOY'S
Famous and Original Hibernicon. All the beautiful scenery of Ireland portrayed. Melody, Wit, and Art combined. Mr. Jerry Cohan as Barney, the Guide; Marie Dalton MacEvoy as Nora; Miss Kate Halpine as Mrs. O'Callaghan. Interesting historical descriptions of great battles, Irish scenery, and

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870.


☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

### *THE McFARLAND CASE.*

THE McFarland trial has resulted, as was generally expected, in the acquittal of the prisoner. As there was no doubt or denial of the fact that Albert D. Richardson was deliberately murdered by McFarland, this verdict carries to a greater extent than any other previously rendered the unwritten principle of American law that any husband may with impunity kill a man believed to be guilty of criminal intercourse with his wife. Heretofore this principle has been applied only in cases where marital relations were maintained in full force, at least in outward appearance, while McFarland, according to his own acknowledgment, had finally separated from his wife, and according to her understanding of the matter, this separation had been followed by a divorce which she deemed sufficiently valid to justify a new marriage. The only legal ground of acquittal, under the circumstances, was insanity; but as it is extremely doubtful whether McFarland suffered from any mental affection except the agitation and thirst for revenge which mankind naturally feel when they are smarting under a sense of wrong, the verdict may be fairly described as one of the "served him right" species which American juries are prone to render. If the proposed change in the law authorizing juries to fix the punishment in murder cases had been previously made in New York, McFarland would scarcely have escaped so easily; but it is impossible to find any twelve good men and true willing to doom to the gallows a murderer who claims that his ruling motive was a desire to vindicate the sacredness of the marriage tie. However much judges or prosecuting attorneys may prate of the necessity of a strict compliance with the law as it is written, it will never be obeyed in cases of this description, until it is so modified as to give juries an opportunity to reduce punishments when they believe that extenuating circumstances justify and demand such reduction. Practically, capital punishment has been abolished in most States, except in cases of extreme aggravation, where no palliating or extenuating circumstances exist, and while we deny to juries the right to legally recognize this fact, or to share the power that is exercised arbitrarily by governors, we must expect a continuation of verdicts which are neither in accordance with law nor evidence, but which nevertheless grant immunity from punishment to men unquestionably guilty of murderous deeds.

The Recorder, in charging the jury yesterday, said that "Fourierism, free love, or sentimentalism on the one hand, and moral reflections upon the conduct of the deceased man or living woman upon the other hand," could not legitimately affect their verdict, but there can be little doubt that they were influenced mightily by the revelations made during the trial of the secret history of the parties directly and indirectly concerned. Despite modern progress, modern theories, and Indiana divorces, the great body of the American people are still imbued with a profound conviction that marriage is or ought to be something more than a limited partnership to be annulled at pleasure. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland had their ups-and-downs, their cooings and quarrels, their triumphs and troubles, like many another wedded pair, and it is by no means certain that amicable relations would not have been restored, and a new chapter of matrimonial bliss commenced, if Richardson had not become the wooer of McFarland's wife, and if free-love busy-bodies and mischief-makers had not become effective allies of the new suitor. Such things have been done before and will be done again, no doubt, but it does not often happen that so strong a combination of literary, philosophic, and distinguished influences are used to persuade a woman to exchange an unattractive old lover for a brilliant new one. That they prevailed is not more astonishing than that the deserted husband, poverty-stricken and intemperate as he may have been, still felt aggrieved, and brooding over an injury which the law seemed to sanction instead of redressing, sought vengeance with his own hand. Under an ideal system of jurisprudence there should be a remedy for every wrong, and when statutes, as practically administered, fail to provide one, there is always danger of a resort to violence. In this country a suit for damages against an adulterer would, in nine cases out of ten, be laughed out of court; a plausible story, well backed up by influence and money, will rarely fail to obtain a decree of divorce from venal or careless legislators; and injured husbands are forced to choose between quiet submission or desperate revenge. That juries render merciful verdicts, under these circumstances, when a Cole, a Sickles, or a McFarland is arraigned, is not at all surprising; and a discontinuance of such verdicts will be looked for in vain while the law, which claims to be the perfection of reason, fails to take efficient cognizance of facts which are patent to every community.

GENERAL BUTLER having returned to Washington, the Committee on Reconstruction of the House has resumed its consideration of the Georgia bill, and the probabilities are that a report of some kind will be made this week. It is a great scandal that this matter should have been delayed for several weeks because a member of the House chose to abandon his duties to go on an excursion, and those who permitted the delay are even more to blame than General Butler, for we cannot conceive that the presence of that gentleman was so absolutely essential that the whole work of legislation on this subject had to be stopped upon his account. It is high time that this whole reconstruction business was finally disposed of: the people are heartily sick of it, and no good end can be promoted by any longer delay on the part of Congress. The disappointment will be extreme if the session is brought to a close without this and other matters of importance to the welfare of the country having been disposed of, and those members who expect to come up for re-election will be called to account for the manner in which they have passed their time. Congress has been doing entirely too much talking and too little work, and as there is a prospect of an early adjournment, it would be better if a little less speech-making and a little more attention to the business of the country characterized the proceedings of both houses.

THE VIENNA *Presse* makes the statement that England will undertake to clear Greece of brigands on condition that King George temporarily withdraws, that a regent be appointed, the ministry dismissed, and the habeas corpus suspended. This would certainly be an effective, if rather curious, method of settling the brigand question, but as no intimation of such a proposition having been made has reached us from England, the probabilities are that the editor of the *Presse* has based his statement on the boastings of some travelling Briton as to what he would do if he were at the head of the Government. It is certain, however, that some measures ought to be taken for the suppression of brigandage in both Greece and Italy, and if the great powers would unite in bringing the proper pressure to bear they might stir up the governments of those countries into something like activity in suppressing the nuisance.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes a long letter from Bucharest, giving an account of the present state of things in Roumania. The correspondent says that the Roumanians seem to be already tired of their new Prince, and that his unpopularity is being constantly shown by various political demonstrations. One of the most significant of these was the late election of Prince Couza as a member of the Roumanian Parliament. The Prince has many supporters, especially in the army and among the country population; and, although he has given evidence of political wisdom in declining to take his seat, there is no doubt that public opinion is gradually becoming favorable to his restoration to the Roumanian throne. The Couza party, who profess to act in connection with M. Rochefort in France and the Mazzinists in Italy, lay much stress on the advantage of having a native Roumanian Prince on the throne, urging that he would be much more amenable to public opinion than the present Hohenzollern sovereign, who, they say, has no sympathy with the Roumanians, and could easily be persuaded to abdicate. The power of this party was strikingly shown on the occasion of the debate on Prince Charles' civil list, when their proposal to refuse any increase to the Prince's income was carried by acclamation. The civil list at present amounts to 160,000 ducats (£50,000), which is higher than that of the King of Bavaria. In 1866 Prince Charles volunteered to give up 40,000 ducats of his income to relieve the public treasury, and in 1867 he subscribed 12,000 ducats for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in Moldavia, and 8000 more for the rebuilding of the Jewish synagogue at Bucharest. The persecution of the Jews, adds the correspondent, does not proceed from any religious motive, but simply from the fact that all the commerce of the country, and consequently much of its wealth, is in Jewish hands. There are two classes of Jews in Roumania—the native Jews and the Jewish immigrants. The latter chiefly proceed from Galicia, Bukovine, and Bessarabia. They are somewhat better educated than the Roumanian peasants, and are far more enterprising: they consequently get on much better than the peasants, and these, jealous of the superior wealth of the Jews, take every opportunity of attacking them. The immigrant Jews, concludes the correspondent, are naturally more exposed to this sort of persecution than the native Jews, who, however, are equally detested for the same reason. Even in the towns the Roumanian, naturally extravagant and idle, finds it impossible to compete with the Jew, and accordingly does his utmost to drive him from the country.

AT A RECENT sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. Bouley, one of its members, read a paper on the number of deaths caused by the bites of mad animals. According to M. Bouley, who admitted, however, that the statistics from the different departments were not so complete as might be wished, there were, from 1863 to 1868 inclusive, 320 persons bitten in France; of these 320, 129 died, *i. e.*, there was a mortality of 40 per cent. Of the 320 persons bitten 38 per cent. escaped without any further effects. The remaining 12 per cent. failed to report the consequences of their being bitten; probably they also escaped unharmed. Much fewer women than men were bitten, a fact which M. Bouley does not hesitate to ascribe to their petticoats and crinoline. Of the bites by animals afflicted by *rabies*, 284 were by male dogs, and only 26 by females; 5 by cats, and 5 by wolves. M. Bouley's report shows that, as it has long been asserted by men of science, the idea that canine madness is more prevalent in summer than in winter is a mere vulgar error. In the spring of the different years over which his researches had extended, there were 89 cases reported; in the summer, 74; in the autumn, 64; and in the winter, 74 cases. The period of incubation was generally about two months; after that time has elapsed any one who had been bitten is justified in considering himself out of danger. When madness supervenes it is generally fatal on the third day. Bites in the face would seem to be the most dangerous; out of 32 persons bitten in the face 29 died, 3 only escaping. As to the remedies to be adopted, M. Bouley did not hesitate to affirm that the hot iron was the only one on which any reliance could be placed. Out of 134 wounds which were cauterized, there were only 42 fatal cases; while of 66 wounded persons who neglected cauterization, no less than 56 died, only 10 escaping. Other remedies should only be used when the hot iron cannot be immediately applied, but they should only be regarded as a makeshift. Marshal Vaillant made some interesting remarks with regard to the use of the muzzle, and related the following anecdote, which we would particularly recommend to the notice of the W. B. O. T. S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A., and all others interested in ameliorating the condition of dogs. "At Dijon," said Marshal Vaillant, "the Mayor, M. Vernier, who is now a member of the Conseil d'Etat, was so persuaded that the muzzle only predisposed dogs to madness, that he forbade its use. No cases of madness appeared when the use of the muzzle was not enforced. His successor had the rule as to the wearing of muzzles re-enforced, and cases of madness were immediately reported. In Constantinople (continued the Marshal) the muzzle is never used, and they do not know what madness among dogs is. In Prussia, the less the muzzle is used the less madness is there." Baron Larrey agreed with his colleague in denouncing the use of the muzzle. M. Bouley promised to give some more information shortly on this subject.

## A BRIGHT JURY.

**A Child Smothered by its Father—Comprehensive Verdict of an Intelligent Jury.**

The Buffalo *Express* of the 9th inst. says:—

Yesterday Coroner Burke was called to hold an inquest upon the body of Louis Preston White, a child seven months old, found dead in bed at about five o'clock in the morning. The Coroner proceeded to the residence of the child's father, where he proceeded to investigate the case with a panel of jurymen, who, in their verdict, distinguished themselves, as will be seen.

The story, as substantiated by the evidence, is this:—Louis White resides in Perry street. Four weeks ago his wife died, leaving two children, the deceased and a little girl. He rents the front part of his house for a saloon to a Mrs. Robert Brindle. Saturday evening Mrs. Brindle received at the saloon a jug containing exactly one gallon of whisky, from which she took out a pint and a half. White, who had access to the premises, took out the jug after she had gone and drank himself beastly drunk, and then got into bed with his two little children. Tumbling about in his drunken stupor he rolled upon the infant boy, and when he awoke yesterday morning he found himself lying on its dead body. In the jug there remained only one quart of the liquor, so that on this evening's debauch, which cost him his child's life, and by his own fault, he must have drank over two quarts of whisky, sufficient to have killed almost any common man. The evidence being concluded the case was left with the jury, and those intelligent citizens, after due deliberation, gave as their solemn opinion, sworn and subscribed to, that the deceased came to his death by being smothered by the father, to whom no blame could be attached, as he was drunk at the time. The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Louis Preston White will stand as a shining ornament upon the official records of Erie county.

## GENERALITIES.

**Shocking Murder in Missouri.**

The Carrollton (Mo.) *Record* of the 7th inst. relates the circumstances of a shocking and unprovoked murder near Mandaville, in Carroll county. The murdered man was named Butcher—the man who killed him, Abe Lee. Mr. Butcher, who was a respectable and worthy citizen, owned a large farm near Mandaville, with several houses on it. Lee, without leave, moved into one of them, and Mr. Butcher ejected him according to law. On Monday of last week Lee, with some of his cronies, had been drinking, but was at home, when he saw Mr. Butcher riding past on horseback. Seizing his double-barrelled shot gun, he deliberately stepped out into the front yard, and shot Butcher in the back, lodging 24 buck-shot in his body and killing him instantly. The murderer escaped. It is supposed he has gone to the "Indian Nation," where he has relatives living.

**Instantaneous Voting.**

The United States Senate Committee on Rules have examined a new electric apparatus for instantaneous voting. Each Senator will have before him on his desk, should this plan be adopted, two knobs, one marked aye, the other nay. Whichever he presses at the word "vote" will be marked by punching a hole on the roll at the Clerk's desk, on one side or the other of his name, and the number of ayes and nays will be indicated on dials, visible from every seat. Use of such an apparatus will, however, embarrass those who always follow the lead of some experienced friend higher upon the list when they vote.


## POLITICAL.

☞ THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS
OF THE
EIGHTH WARD
FAVORABLE TO THE NOMINATION OF
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL
FOR CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT,
WILL MEET AT THE HALL,
S. W. corner of WALNUT and BROAD Streets,
On THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870, at eight o'clock.
Voters of the district are invited to attend. 5 11 2t

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870.
GEN. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. 5 7 6t

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
F. T. WALTON,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1.
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

## MILLINERY, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET. STRAW GOODS FOR SPRING.—We have now in stock a large assortment of Straw Hats for Ladies and Misses, of all the new shapes.
Call and see for yourselves the great bargains we are receiving daily from auction, and selling at less than uptown prices.
MARKLAND'S,
No. 237 SOUTH Street.
Trim your Hats and Bonnets while you wait.

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Milliners supplied at low rates for cash.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts, auction bargains.
Try our Spring Kid Gloves for $1·25.
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5 6 fmw2wrp No. 237 SOUTH Street.

# J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT Street,

NOW OPENING

500 PIECES JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'

# BEST ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS AT $1·50 PER YARD.

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*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*

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SUPERIOR STYLES,
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SAILOR SUITS
FOR
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WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.
(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.) (4 15tf4p

☞ THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS having been injured by the recent storm, the Exhibition of the Life-sized Painting of SHERIDAN'S RIDE is postponed for a few days. 5 10

☞ C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

## CLOTHING.

Bring the Boy to the Great Brown Hall.
We can please his fancy.
We can fit him out in the most complete style.
We can suit him according to his father's purse.
SAILOR SUITS
For the lads who go out of town
HARVARD SUITS
For the studious young men.
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To go rowing in.
BISMARCK SUITS
For the happy little boys.
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For all the boys.
There is no boy in town or in the country that we cannot fit with a suit.
All the boys will be
HAPPIER, WISER, BETTER, MORE PROSPEROUS
When handsomely fitted out with suits of the celebrated ROCKHILL & WILSON make of Clothes.
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SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 3mrp

## LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE Estate of GEORGE W. BENNERS, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to or those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them without delay to
EDWIN H. FITLER,
5 11 w 6t* No. 23 N. WATER Street.

NOTHING SO DELICIOUS AS PLANKED SHAD.
This delightful dish served to perfection at the
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Boats leave South Street Slip every 10 minutes. 6t4p

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MANUFACTURED AT
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## WANTS.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE or silent, in a Jobbing House in this city. To one who can control from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars, a good opportunity is offered. Address B. F., this office. 5 11 3t*

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 215 N. SECOND Street, the following Distillery Apparatus and Appurtenances, viz.:—
One Steam Engine and Boiler, Mash Tubs, Pumps, Meters, etc.
The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue.
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6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
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NINETY (90)
And interest in currency added to date of purchase.
These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $3,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.
They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.
A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.
For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
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## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### The City Amusements.

THE GRAND CONCERT to be given to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission should attract a crowded house. Independently of the merits of the performance, which will undoubtedly be very great, the object for which the concert will be given is such a worthy one that all who are interested in the good work ought to contribute to its success. This entertainment will enable those who are not able to give much to contribute a little, and as the prices of admission are only 50 cents and $1, there are few who cannot afford to buy one or more tickets.

MR. JOHN TOY, the esteemed manager of the Assembly Buildings, will have a grand complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, when an extraordinary programme of attractions will be presented. Mr. Toy is a universal favorite with old and young, and his many friends will doubtless be glad to aid in making this affair a brilliant success.

AT THE CHESNUT the performance will commence this evening with Fiske in his great specialty of *Planked Shad at Gloucester*, after which the burlesque of *The Fair One with the Blonde Wig* will be given.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in *Ireland As It Was, Connecticut Courtship*, and *The Irish Tutor*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Joseph K. Emmett will personate "Fritz Von Vonderblinkenstoffen" this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE MacEvoy's "Hibernicon," with its beautiful panorama of Ireland and incidental performances of music, sketches of Irish character, and interesting historical descriptions, will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate minstrel performance will be given this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" is now in its fifteenth week at Concert Hall. The exhibition this evening will be for the benefit of Sparta Lodge, No. 10, K. of P.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM is now open, with an interesting collection of curiosities, at No. 1305 Chesnut street.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN will give a grand concert on Saturday evening at the Foyer of the Academy of Music, when an unusually interesting programme will be presented.

## CITY ITEMS.

BUSINESS COATS FOR MEN, $3.
BUSINESS PANTS FOR MEN, $3.
BUSINESS VESTS FOR MEN, $1.
BUSINESS SUITS COMPLETE, $7.
WE REALLY HAVE GOODS WHICH ARE BEING CLOSED OUT AT THESE LOW PRICES—THEY ARE GOOD AND SERVICEABLE. WE SELL NOTHING WHICH IS NOT.
WE HAVE ALL GRADES OF READY-MADE GARMENTS ABOVE THESE PRICES, UP TO THE FINEST AND BEST TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE. ALSO, IN THE PIECE TO MAKE UP TO ORDER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

A NEW TRIUMPH OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE—ALIMENT FROM THE ROCKS.—All objections to the universal use of the alimentary Sea Mosses as a portion of the dietary of the civilized world have, it seems, been happily removed by the discovery of a new process of preparing them for culinary purposes. There never was a time when the "Food Question" was a more vital question with the masses than it is now, and we therefore regard this discovery as particularly opportune, not to say Providential.

The Irish Moss or Carrageen, and the Iceland and Norwegian Mosses, have long been known to contain a larger amount of nutritive gelatine, in proportion to their bulk and weight, than any other vegetable product of the sea or land; but the seeming impossibility of entirely purifying them from all extraneous matter, and rendering them agreeable as an element of food, has hitherto excluded them, in a great measure, from our bill of fare. This apparent impossibility has been overcome—experimental science overcomes almost every obstacle nowadays—and Irish Moss, purified, concentrated, and rendered an absolute luxury, as SEA MOSS FARINE, will hereafter be quoted as a food staple in the markets of the world.

ALL HAIL—
On Sunday last, 'bout half past two,
The gathering clouds of sombre hue
Were flying past with quickened pace,
As if contending in a race.
Loud peals of thunder burst; anon,
The lightning flashed; and then the storm
Burst in its fury o'er the land,
Bringing destruction, death, on every hand.
The frozen rain-drops, from the skies
Fell to earth, of prodigious size,
And man and beast in terror fled,
While many in their fear fell dead.
The bravest of the brave aghast
Stood, while the storm went howling past,
And viewed the havoc far and wide
From temporary shelter tried.
The storm exhausted, again the sun
The ruins sheds its light upon,
And there in safety, as before,
Stood STOKES' FAMOUS CLOTHING STORE;
There people flock and take away
The best made Clothing of the day;
The number you have heard before,
IN CHESNUT STREET, EIGHT-TWENTY-FOUR.

GET RID OF YOUR COLD AT ONCE, or you may keep on racking your lungs with a Cough until at last they are irritated into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles; and then, instead of simple, easily cured affection, you will have to deal with Consumption. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will promptly cure all Coughs and Colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs, enable them freely to throw off obstructions engendered by neglected colds, and heal all sore or inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 105 Court street, Boston, and by druggists generally.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.
In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS under one management, the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, has grown from a small hotel to the largest in New England. It is furnished with all the contrivances for the convenience and comfort of its guests, and is deservedly popular with the travelling public.

OUR ALL WOOL $10 Spring Suits and $5 and $7 overcoats just the thing for this damp weather.
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS announce that they will publish on Saturday "The Christmas Guest," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. The story will be completed in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1·75 in cloth, and $1·50 in paper cover.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

BUY your Furniture at The Great American, No. 1202 and 1204 Market street. Cheapest in the city.

MORE FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S — New Buildings, though so greatly enlarged, are still thronged daily.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S — New customers are delighted with the treatment they receive at Oak Hall.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S — New scale of prices adopted since the opening of the new buildings satisfies everybody.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S — New sales are enormous, last Saturday's being the largest ever made.

WHAT OF IT?

*First.* Of all the Clothing Houses in Philadelphia not one is half so popular as OAK HALL.
*Second.* Of all prices charged for ready made Clothing, none are so low as those of OAK HALL.
*Third.* Of all well-dressed men of Philadelphia, they are the best dressed who buy their clothes at OAK HALL.
*Fourth.* Of all the efforts ever made to please the people, the greatest and most successful are being made now at OAK HALL.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

### MARRIED.

CRICK—HICKMAN.—On the 5th of September, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, MARTIN G. CRICK to LETITIA HICKMAN.

KEELEY—WHITBY.—On the afternoon of Monday, May 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. David Spencer, Mr. SAMUEL F. KEELY and Miss M. AMANDA, daughter of Mr. James Whitby, all of ROXborough.

### DIED.

ARTHUR.—On the 10th of May, at the residence of Armstrong Noble, Esq., Carlisle, Pa., SAMUEL ARTHUR, in the 45th year of his age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

CATHERWOOD.—On the evening of the 8th instant, of consumption, SAMUEL B. CATHERWOOD, in the 41st year of his age.
His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1409 Walnut street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TWADDELL.—Suddenly, on the 8th instant, JAMES S. TWADDELL, aged 70 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3161 Ludlow street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

☞ HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—THE MEMBERS OF THIS Society are invited to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, SAMUEL B. CATHERWOOD, from No. 1409 Walnut street, on Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.
WILLIAM MORGAN, Secretary.

### CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

### UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

### CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF
BROOME STREET;
WAREROOMS,
FIFTH AVENUE,
CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES,
In all the Fashionable Varieties
EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND IN ALL RESPECTS EQUAL TO THOSE BUILT TO THE ORDER OF OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 4 6 wfm20t

### GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
3 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

NATURE'S GIFTS,
SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED.

As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes, has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has remedy for disease been provided. Our hills and valleys abound with roots and herbs, which if scientifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid. To find such a remedy we should seek one that has stood the test of

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
A
Sure Cure for Liver Complaint,
Sure Cure for Dyspepsia,
Sure Cure for Debility,
Sure Cure for Jaundice,
Sure Cure for Marasmus.

And all affections arising from weakness or want of action in the Liver or Digestive Organs. The great remedy for

IMPURE BLOOD,

And all diseases arising from it. The great preventive o

FEVER AND AGUE.

It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall.

$100 $100 $100

Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic as a preventive.
Those who have the Fever and Ague will find, after the chills have stopped, that by using a few bottles of the Bitters or Tonic, that the disease will not return.
These remedies will rebuild their Constitution faster than any other known remedy.
The remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with all the prejudices of so-called "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, and now, to-day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the indorsement of eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen, and physicians.
Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

H
Constipation,
Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imagining of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

O
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS

Is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.

O
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Oranges, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required.

TESTIMONY

Like the following was never before offered in behalf of any medicinal preparation:—

HON. G. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases

F
of debility and want of nervous action in the system.
Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.
I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German

L
Bitters is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost immediately. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS,
Mayor of the city of Buffalo, N. Y.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.
I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in

A
my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD,
Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.
I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with dys-

N
pepsia. I had the dyspepsia so badly that it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAS. M. WOOD.

JOHN EUTERMARKS, ESQ.,
Law Partner of Judge Maynard, Williamsport, Pa.
This is to certify that I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters" for dyspepsia, and found it an invaluable remedy.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrap-

D
per of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.
Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store,
NO. 631 ARCH STRRET,
Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1·00
Hoofland's German Bitters, half dozen.....5·00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles 1·50
per bottle, or half a dozen for.....7·50

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy order to get the genuine.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS and Dealers in Medicines everywhere. 16 swfptf

### DRY GOODS.

1870.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Positive and Peremptory Sale for the Next Sixty Days
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Goods having been offered to me "SO CHEAP," I have been tempted to buy very largely, and am now determined to CUT DOWN MY STOCK very considerably, and THEREFORE offer Special Bargains
IN DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and CORSETS,
BEST KID GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., Etc. Etc.,
DOMESTICS of every make and quality.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
215 N. NINTH Street, 215
ABOVE RACE, Philadelphia,
In order to meet the popular demand for CHEAP GOODS, we are now offering our entire stock at small advance on
COST.
Mixed Dress Goods, 25, 28, 31c.
Double width Dress Goods, 31, 37, 45, 50, 62, 75c.
One case double width Grey Poplins, 37½c.
Small lot Silk and Wool Poplins, 6-4, $1.
Steel-colored All-Wool Poplins, 50c.
Green, Mode and Steel Poplins, 62½c.
Steel and Pearl 6-4 Alpacas, 44c.
Mottled Ginghams for suits.
Dappled Mohairs (bargain), 20c.
Elegant quality Black and White Suitings, 28c.
BLACK ALPACAS.
We keep one of the finest assortments of these goods in Philadelphia, and cannot be undersold, as we have reduced the entire line. Prices, 22, 28, 31, 37½, 50c. to $1.
We invite especial attention to our double-faced 50 cent numbers; unsurpassed in color and lustre.
Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 56c.
Plain Nainsooks, 20 25, 28, 31 to 62½c.
Swiss Mulls, 15, 18¾, 22, 25, 28 to 50c.
Striped Nainsooks, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½c.
Figured Pique, 19, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45c.; Striped Piques, 28, 31, 37½, 44c.; one case heavy London Corded Pique, 25c.; one lot yard-wide Plaid Muslins, 37½c.; yard-wide Percales, 33c. 5 7 smwfs5t

Just received, a handsome assortment of
LAMA LACE SACQUES, in white and black.
LAMA LACE ROTUNDES.
LAMA LACE POINTS.
PAISLEY SHAWLS.
PRINTED CASHMERE SHAWLS.
BEDOUIN MANTLES.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

### REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

REFRIGERATORS.

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF
P. P. KEARNS,
No. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 23 smw3mrp BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

SAVERY'S PATENT COMBINED DINING-ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, JR., Retail Depot,
5 9 mwf3mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

### ICE.

1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.
OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadesphia.
OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

### HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 13 rp

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street,
IMPORTERS AND SOLE AGENTS OF
The "Bartley" and "La Belle" Brands.
Offer of this season's importation the largest stock, greatest variety of shades, and most complete assortments ever offered in Philadelphia.

RETAIL PRICES.

Ladies' "Bartley," $1·85 per pair. Misses' "La Belle," $1·00 per pair.
" "La Belle," $1·25 " Gents' "Bartley," $2·00 "
" Joseph, $1·00 " " "La Belle," $1·50 "
" Jouvin, $1·45 "

Also, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Collars, Thread Collars, Bows, Corsets, etc. etc. etc. New styles Fancy Bows and Collars.
DRESS GOODS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
DRESS GOODS CLOSING OUT CHEAP
*Note.*—Every pair Kid Gloves guaranteed. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
MERCHANTS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST RATES. [4 2 wstfrp
KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

STOCK OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS

MUST BE SOLD OUT

BY THE

FIRST OF JUNE,

Including their immense stock from the Whole sale Department, which have all

BEEN MARKED DOWN

TO EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES,

FOR THIS SPECIAL SALE,

to commence

On MONDAY, MAY 9,

And contains the most attractive BARGAINS in all the new styles and fabrics imported this season for their particular trade, and suitable for every variety of costume, and will be sold at prices ranging from 5 7 smw3t

20 Cents Per Yard and Upwards.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

### WHAT IS A NATION WITHOUT A NAVY?

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The aim of every civilized nation is greatness and a desire to outstrip other nations in power. In this respect nations differ but little from individuals, who, no matter how comfortable and happy they may be on comparatively small means, are never satisfied until they are on an equality if not ahead of the society around them. When a nation has made itself great in commerce, in railroads, in public buildings, in literature, and in the arts, it has the elements of strength; but if it has no military or naval power, it cannot be respected like other nations of equal pretensions. Its citizens having amassed wealth flock to foreign parts, as ours do now to the continent of Europe, to spend among strangers a portion of the money they have accumulated. Although they may be treated with courtesy, on account of their wealth, they find that there is a certain kind of deference they do not receive—viz., that accorded to representatives of a nation not powerful only on account of the emoluments above mentioned, but on account of its fighting or aggressive power, which will always command respect in all parts of the world.

Whatever may be our military power—and we have had proof of its greatness—it does not extend beyond our own shores. It is manifest that our power is more than ample to protect us from invasion, and we know that any foes would but leave their bones to bleach upon our shores. This fact is not, however, felt beyond the limits of our own country. Foreigners abroad see nothing that indicates the actual power of the United States. They get sight of our national vessels so seldom that they naturally infer that we are no naval power at all, and judge that, no matter how large an army we can raise, it would be of little utility against any other country without a navy to cover and protect it. Mexico can raise large armies, yet what nation respects or fears her, for she has no navy? What would the army of England be without her navy? No one would fear it. What hordes of soldiers the Chinese and Japanese can raise, yet who fears them? And how easily a few heavy ships of the European powers keep the naturally lawless authorities of those nations in subjection. While the flag of England or of France is in sight on those Asiatic coasts there is no fear of an outrage being committed on the subjects of either power, while the prestige of their armies carries no weight whatever, because it is known that they cannot reach those shores without great trouble and vast expense, and would then be opposed by immensely superior numbers.

It is, then, after all, a navy that indicates the power of a nation abroad. No nation can be great that is not powerful in commerce, agriculture, railroads, literature, and the arts, for in all these lie the resources from which a large navy springs. We have all these resources, but yet we are not a powerful nation in the actual meaning of the term; for we have not the quality of self-protection. We cannot at a moment's notice redress an injury or demand reparation for an injustice to our citizens who may be oppressed abroad. We have resources which in time would enable us to take measures to redeem our honor, but it would require so long to do it that the merit would all be lost. In the meantime we should suffer in the estimation of the world as a man would in the estimation of society who spends a year practising with a pistol before challenging a person for a palpable insult.

When British subjects were imprisoned and ill-treated in Abyssinia, Great Britain never stopped to count the cost. She had the power already at command, and it cost her but little more to put it in motion than to keep it lying idle, and she at once proceeded to relieve her subjects, who but for this timely aid would have fallen victims to the brutality of a savage ruler. What would the United States have done under similar circumstances? We should have talked bombshells and grapeshot, and after getting a few canal boats ready, and spending a year in preparation, we should have settled down to the conviction that we should not make a demand that we were not capable of enforcing. We are pretty much in that condition now. Was there ever a nation that had greater grounds of complaint against another than we have against England? She inflicted on us the greatest injury she possibly could. She destroyed our commerce and deprived us of one of the great sources of national wealth. She sent her fleets upon our coast during the rebellion to protect her subjects and to see that we complied strictly with all the laws of blockade, and that it was not, like many of her own blockades, a "paper" affair. It was humiliating to us to see the heavy ships of our ancient enemy sailing in among our extemporized men-of-war, instructing us in our duties and cautioning us how we invaded any of the rights of the British lion. Here was England looking after her commerce—her great source of power. Lawless as the business was in which her commercial vessels were engaged, England was true to her traditional policy of protecting them at all hazards. They were only permitted to be molested in casts where their violation of all law was so palpable that England herself, from whom the laws emanated, could not interfere without drawing down upon herself the reproaches of all mankind. She did, however, protect and encourage her commerce in its efforts to help the Rebellion, and she also brought her power to bear in protecting the Rebel cruisers when they were assisting her by destroying our commerce. Had we had a navy of suitable vessels during the Rebellion our commerce, which once equalled that of England, would now have been one-third greater than it was, for we should have been not only able to shut the Alabamas up in foreign ports and catch them if they ventured to emerge from their shelter, but we could have said, to England "Stop this piracy or we will make reprisals on your commerce, which we have the power to do." We all know how much English merchants dread a war with this country. They are aware, from the results of the Alabama's cruise, what damage twenty such vessels could inflict upon their property if let loose upon it. They know how their manufactories would be crushed if our custom was taken from them during a three years' war, which would inflict such damage as would result in a revolution in England. But England, knowing her strength and our inability to do her injury for want of a respectable naval force, will push matters to the verge of war without the fear of our taking any steps to vindicate our honor as a nation.

Let us, then, have a navy, and we shall see England under another character. She will willingly divide the commerce of the world with us when she finds us in a position to maintain our rights. When we are in that condition we can justly claim the title of a great nation, but that can only be when we have the necessary fighting power afloat.

### THE ANSWER OF FRANCE.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The result of the election in France on Sunday is for Napoleon at the same time a victory and a defeat. For twenty years he has tried to cover successive usurpations with a transparent veil of popular suffrage. It was in the outraged name of 7,000,000 voters that he justified the crime of December, 1851; it was again by the farce of a forced election that he sought absolution for the murders of 1852. He has never ceased to style himself the choice of the French people; he has never ceased to implore their favor, and beg them, not for obedience, because that he could enforce, but for a pledge of confidence in himself and fealty to his dynasty. At every trial he has encountered rebuff, and the last rebuff is the worst of all. Of the actual result of Sunday's balloting there has never been any doubt. Elections under Napoleon can never go against the Government. But no exertions have been spared to secure a grand majority that by its moral effect should depress the party of freedom and strengthen the foundations of that throne which awaits the Fourth Napoleon—if a Fourth Napoleon there is ever to be. Eugenie on her knees before the altar, and battalions on guard around the polls, alike besought Providence for an affirmative vote. Police spies filled the air with the horrors of imaginary plots, republicans by the score were thrown into jail on fictitious charges, liberal newspapers were suppressed on the eve of election, liberal soldiers were drafted off to Algeria, and all the cunning devices of a despotic power were employed to fill the timid with a fear of avowing democratic sentiments, and the selfish and uncertain with dread of socialist designs which had no existence. Ollivier at the same time addressed an appeal to his "dear fellow-citizens," setting forth the horrors of revolutions. "Do not listen," he cried, "to those who would counsel you to vote 'no.' If they were to be triumphant on the 8th of May, they would take vengeance, they would imprison and exile, they would establish the social republic, they would assail the rich. If on the contrary our friends should triumph, a long period of security, confidence, and peace would be assured to us. Relieved from constitutional discussions, from interpellations, threats of disturbances, prophecies of revolution, the Emperor and his ministers will be able to occupy themselves with even more solicitude than heretofore in finding means to improve the position of those who possess nothing without violating the rights of those who have property, and we shall not have to fear those times of civil war when sons, instead of closing the eyes of their fathers, have their own eyes closed by their parents." No one who knows the French people can doubt that in the provinces the influence of such terrorism and such appeals must have been enormous. It is in the provinces that ignorance and vice abound and voters are most readily swayed by fear or favors. In our country it is to the rural population that we trust for the honest and enlightened expression of the popular will; in France it is Paris and a few other large cities which embody nearly all the education, the strength, and the moral force of the country. In Paris the majority against the plebiscitum has been overwhelming; in the whole empire Napoleon's majority, in spite of official counting, seems from present returns to fall far below the figures he obtained at the beginning of his reign; and, though by actual enumeration of ballots his measure has been carried, the real answer which France returns to the question whether she approves his past course and his plans for the future is an unmistakable No.

We suppose Napoleon must have anticipated this result; we cannot doubt that he will interpret it in his own manner, and take it as a *carte blanche* for whatever measures of personal government he may have in contemplation. Still it must be a bitter sorrow. He feels that his reign is drawing to a close, and the darling object of his ambition, the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty, is further from realization now than it was ten years ago. Old age, the sickness that knows no cure, is creeping upon him; the sins of a misspent youth are wreaking vengeance upon his wasted body; the friends in whom he trusted have one by one been taken from him; St. Arnaud, the agent of the *coup d'etat;* Pelissier, the inexorable soldier, De Morny, Walewski, Marshal Niel, the soul of the army, the only man perhaps who could have insured the succession of the Prince Imperial had Napoleon been suddenly taken off—all these are dead; and what has the Emperor in his age and sickness to look for? Eugenie has given no proof of ability; Prince Napoleon, "the Red Prince," is not to be trusted, for he has more than once bid unmistakably for the succession in his own name. Even the army, though on Sunday it swarmed over the barricades and crushed the feeble protest of the liberal party, has cast an unexpectedly heavy vote against the plebiscitum. As a last resource the Emperor appeals to France, and France sullenly turns away.

### THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE HOUR.

*From the N. Y. Standard.*

The May anniversaries, which begun with the celebration of the American Seaman's Friend Society at Association Hall, seem to point to the present moment as a fitting time to review the Christianity of the hour. The historian of the future will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers of the present for most of his information in regard to the social and religious condition of the people of our time. Perhaps the index thus preserved may point unerringly to the state of the Christian life and teaching in this era, but the picture that must be painted from this reflex of the passing hour will not prove a flattering one. The quality of the auditory takes precedence over the words of divine wisdom which fell upon the ears of the listening multitudes. Everywhere the desire for sensations in sermonizing, for music rendered with almost the elaboration of the lyric stage, for displays of drapery and dress in rivalry of an evening at the opera, are sought for and commented on, and delighted in; while the worship of the Most High is a merely subsidiary matter, retained because it is useful in giving to the stage effects of our churches a more brilliant setting.

In the churches of this city, on Sunday last, those which are described as "fashionable" are represented as filled to overflowing, while those which are without fashionable appointments, and where the worshippers refrain from a mere display of silk attire, are comparatively empty. At the Church of Our Saviour the congregation was not overcrowded, nor fashionable, nor yet sparse; which is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that the Rev. Mr. Pullman is bold enough to paint Solomon as a "practical liar," and can declare, in so many words, that the recent calamity at Richmond was not due to the hand of God, but to a rotten girder. About thirty persons gathered to hear the Rev. Beverly Betts, at the Church of the Holy Light, his discourse being not merely on things temporal, but on things eternal as well; while the Second Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was crowded to its fullest capacity, it having been announced that the Rev. Mr. Steele, the pastor, would preach on the Richardson-McFarland tragedy. The "extraordinary persecutions" of the Rev. Mr. Smythe, of "gin-and-milk" fame, served to gather a large congregation, and the assemblage was rewarded by some allusion to the new drink, which owes its general introduction to the indiscreet wonder of an unsophisticated reporter. The assemblage at Lyric Hall, where the Rev. Mr. Frothingham preaches, "was of the usual intellectual character," and "the music was exquisitely rendered in that subdued tone which is rarely found in our fashionable churches." But the Rev. Mr. Frothingham's church is very far behind the Rev. Mr. Hepworth's in its musical features. That great religious newspaper, the New York *Herald*, is in ecstacies about the music in the Church of the Messiah, and even gives a theological tinge to its descriptions, as will be seen in the following extract:—

"In accordance with the invariable custom the music, that great modern auxiliary to fashionable Christian worship in our great modern religious temples, was very fine—that artistic music congenial to the esthetic tastes of the congregation meeting here—the music while bearing aloft on the wings of noble song the tired out and tagged soul, made so by the bitter experience of our rough everyday life and its trials, giving inspiration to hope and to duty the impulse of ennobling purposes; the music that, as much as prayer and sermon, has really as good and Christianizing effect upon church attendants."

After this one need not be surprised on being told by a "journalist," who without doubt is regular in his attendance on the ministrations of the Gospel, that "a more brilliant sermon has not been preached by the Rev. George H. Hepworth since assuming pastoral charge of the church." In opposition to all this is a remark of Father O'Reilly, at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, that all that is wanting now-a-days is a fashionable church and a preacher to tickle the ears of his hearers with arguments against the existence of a hell, and proofs that everybody is certain of going to heaven. But we have here the peculiar circumstances and conditions under which the anniversaries are to be observed this year.

The Christianity of the hour "improves" each passing scandal, feeds the prurient curiosity of the multitude, and for every sin that is revamped in the pulpit makes room for a thousand crimes. The dangers of this recent sensationalism are important subjects for consideration at the religious anniversaries which occur during the present week. The clergy may rely upon it that so long as their sermons find a place in the columns of the daily press as interesting reading matter, so long will their work be essentially bad. If they eradicate the evil, they may make the newspapers less interesting, but they will accomplish a great good.

### GRANT AND PHILADELPHIA.

*From the N. Y. World.*

In the controversy which, if it did not break forth, was certainly imminent, as to the duty of the remodelled Supreme Court on the legal-tender question, no organ of public opinion was more steady on the side of honesty and law than the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia. It now, naturally enough, takes credit for its sagacity and integrity. "The *Ledger* always comes out right." It had the great advantage too of being, as it were, the organ of the Federal reporter, who, hailing from Philadelphia, naturally enough put himself in communication with his own newspaper, and whose news, being semi-official, was very greedily devoured. But there was a time when the reporter must have trembled and the *Ledger* was awed to silence, and that was the moment when Mr. Attorney-General, representing of course the President, made his unexpected appearance on the scene, and demanded a hearing of some of the cases which had been passed. This had not been counted on; and, although the *Ledger* had talked very ominously about certain delinquent corporations, yet neither it nor Mr. Wallace, the reporter, dreamed that these corporations would be unscrupulous and powerful enough to seduce the Executive into this act of wrong. Then was it they trembled and were silent. It is all idle to pretend that the Executive has not influence with the court. It has. Judges who have "just kissed hands" on their appointment may be pardoned for looking in the direction the Presidential fingers point. In this case they did, and obeyed, at least in the initial step. Nowhere, we may be permitted to say, is the influence of the Executive, socially, more powerful than in the good city of Philadelphia. At its dinner-tables secretaries are made, without the slightest reference to their fitness or political position. These honors are bought and furnished and given. Thither go invitations to the White House, in grateful return for summer drives and temperance dinners at Long Branch; and hence is it then, when Mr. Grant, in a way not to be mistaken, makes his imperial wishes known that the legal-tender decision should be reversed, it was that our friends in that region were mute or mildly murmured dissent. Nor are we aware that a word of condemnation of this Executive intrusion has yet been uttered. Neither do we know—and this we have a right to, as a matter of financial news affecting large interests—what course the discomfited corporations of Pennsylvania have of late concluded to take. They failed in the raid round the State sinking fund and in the flank movement on the Federal judiciary. The *Ledger* well says that there is for them "but one course, and that is to pay in gold, for the law requires it." We fear they will do nothing of the kind; for, backed up by high authority, and careless of the ruin and hardships of those about them, they may determine "to fight it out upon their line all summer," and take the chances of ultimate success. We shall be glad to know if the great corporation of Pennsylvania has obeyed the law, withdrawn its contingent certificates, and paid its April interest in gold. Pennsylvania is a rebellious Commonwealth. Its revolt from Great Britain was prompt and earnest. It went nigh unto the death for whisky. There were armed traitors once in Northampton. It had a buck-shot war; and now we see one set of its corporations asking the State courts to enjoin the collectors of Federal revenue, and another proclaiming open defiance to the Federal judiciary. All of which is not calculated to promote public credit.

### HAIL STORMS.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The great hail storm in Philadelphia on Sunday was in some respects remarkable, and did much damage, but it has often been far exceeded in violence and destructiveness. In Jackson, La., in 1834, a fall of hail not only beat down houses and trees, but killed numbers of cattle, although it lasted for only nine minutes. During a storm in Germany, described by the Abbe Maury, in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1798, hailstones fell that weighed eight pounds and there seems good evidence that in the storm of July 24, 1832, at Tussi, a single hail-stone was found that weighed fourteen pounds, and that one at least passed through the roof of a house. Heyne's grave statement that a hail-stone fell in India during the reign of Tippoo that was of the size of an elephant, is incredible, but that there have been many hail-stones large enough to destroy the life of either men or animals is certain. During the early days of California there was a story of a hail-storm having killed every person in a little mining camp in the mountains save one poor fellow, who escaped, much bruised and hurt, to tell the tale. Some meteorologists have supposed that ships have been sunk by the sudden weight of these frozen missiles, and that catastrophes attributed to contact with mountains of ice have indeed been caused by that substance, but coming from a vertical rather than a lateral direction.

Fortunately for mankind, hail-storms are commonly not only limited in duration, but confined to very moderate areas. That which visited Philadelphia does not seem to have been heard of elsewhere. The great French storm of 1788, considered, we believe, the most severe on record, extended in two parallel lines—one of five hundred, the other of six hundred miles in length; but the mean breadth of each was only nine miles, and this instance is accounted altogether unusual and phenomenal. Sudden changes of weather, it would appear, ought, philosophically speaking, to produce these storms, since they are occasioned by the rapid freezing of the water held in suspension in a warm current of air on contact with a cold current in a higher region. Still, although our climate is so changeable, and the thermometer so swiftly capricious, especially in the spring—and although the hail-storms are in general more frequent in temperate than in tropical regions—we seem to escape with a very small proportion of them. Other regions where the temperature is much more equable, the south of France for instance, are on the other hand much oftener exposed to these visitations. Our comparative immunity on the Atlantic coast is perhaps due to the absence of lofty mountains, which are found to be strongly conducive to the formation of hail.

### GENERAL FREMONT'S RAILROAD—A FAIR SHOW FOR THE GREAT PIONEER.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

We are glad to learn that the modest request of General John C. Fremont for the right of way for his railroad—the Southern Transcontinental—is likely to be granted by Congress at its present session.

General Fremont was the great pioneer in transcontinental travel, already so important, and bound within the present generation to increase a thousand fold. His name is inseparably and imperishably connected with the very idea of overland communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. And now he comes before the American Congress and modestly asks that he may have the right of way across such of the lands as belong to the United States Government, for the construction of a railway. He asks no subsidy—though enormous subsidies have been given to others—but only the right of way, with a reasonable appropriation of public lands, which are now uninhabited and worthless.

If a distinction was to be made in favor of any one, if a subsidy was to be granted to anybody it should have been to the great explorer, who suffered inconceivable hardships, privation, want, hunger, thirst, and cold, and incurred great danger in finding out the then trackless way from the Eastern to the Western coast, which he now wishes to bind together with iron. But General Fremont makes no request for a subsidy, no request for the money or the bonds of the Government, but merely asks for the chance—the room—to construct a great national improvement, together with a sufficient grant of land to enable him to build the road.

The right of way—with a munificent appropriation of land—has already been obtained from the great and fertile State of Texas. So it has also from the Territory of Arizona.

Now what is wanted to complete the route is only a reasonable grant from the United States of lands still belonging to the Government. We hope the grant will promptly be made. It will enure to the wealth of the nation, and it will be an act of justice to the great explorer who is the President of the Company.


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## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, May 11, 1870.

**Lunching at the Astor.**

If you have never lunched at the Astor it is worth while doing so, just to learn how it feels to swallow your particular eatable and drinkable in the midst of a heterogenious mob simultaneously swallowing *their* eatables and drinkables, standing for the most part. A few occupy the high stools that are ranged beside the various oyster and refreshment bars, but the vast majority loaf and loll, sandwich, or cigar, or glass in hand, gossipping, staring, listening to the band of four musicians who perform Offenbach, or watching the evolutions of the new toy known as the miniature velocipedist. It gives one a glorious and guzzling view of humanity to watch these gorging knots of twos and threes, enveloped amid a cloud of music, a cloud of heat from red-throated furnaces, a cloud of steam from stews and aromatic drinks, and a cloud of buzzes that might stand for conversation were there any coherence in it. Between twelve and three lunch at the Astor—I refer, of course, to the bar-rooms—it is an impressive and dignified spectacle. First comes the long bar, where everybody who drinks at all is expected to "liquor up" with Tom, Jack, and Harry. Then there is the sandwich-and-confectionery counter, occupying the middle of the floor, and groaning (the music hides the groans though) beneath the weight of chickens, tongue, sardines, roast beef, corned beef, cheese and tongue sandwiches, and sandwiches of a particular kind named ka-ke-ki-ko-ka. These last taste exactly like it, only a great deal more so. Besides these refreshments, this counter contains charlotte russe, tartlets, pies and cakes of every description, including *meringues*, and also the lobsteriest of lobster salad. Then comes the cigar stand, behind which officiates an individual who looks as if he might have been the physician whose sands of life have almost expired, so venerable and goody-goody is his aspect. Then come two large bars, one at each end of the spacious rotunda. From these are dispensed, at the one end oysters and clams cooked in every variety of style that it can enter into the heart of man to conceive of, and from the other the whole catalogue of soups, fish, and meats. Parallel to these are two smaller stands, or rather tables, laid with plates, knives and forks, etc., and upon these dinners are served to such guests as prefer partaking of them there. Is the picture complete? Not quite. Just over the threshold of the door of entrance, and with their backs turned towards it and their faces fronting the scene, stand four musicians, the flute, violin, harp, and cornet-a-piston, who daily perform opera music in general and the music of Offenbach in particular for the edification of this august assemblage of grubbers. The pungent smell of mixed drinks and the sweet savor of variegated cookery salute the lunchist as he prepares to do his duty. All who enter here leave hope behind—the hope, that is of getting away without spending more money than he bargained for. Sometimes, it is true, the lonely "eater" may be seen munching away at a solitary ten-cent sandwich and then creeping ignominiously out, as though ashamed of being detected alone there. After every two pieces by the band one of the artists goes round with a hat, and the omnivorous assemblage drops postage currency into it. The musicians take turns, and to-day it is the flutist who supplicates you, to-morrow the harpist, next day the violinist, the fourth the cornet-a pistonist, and so on round to number one again. After all, lunching at the Astor might be a worse thing than it is. You masticate to music, you oysterate while they Offenbachize you, and the whole scene is the apotheosis of indigestion.

**Captain De Groot's Gratitude.**

Captain Albert de Groot is the very plausible and pleasant gentleman who some months ago entertained various dignitaries of the country, State, and city at the unveiling of the bronze statue of Commodore Vanderbilt. To the vast publicity given to that event Captain Albert de Groot was indebted to the press. The burden of gratitude has become so great as to be entirely unsupportable, and Captain Albert de Groot therefore intends to set up a colossal bronze statue of Franklin in Printing-house Square, providing the printers will unite in furnishing a pedestal. The model is in wax, and for the present is on exhibition at the counting-house of Baker & Godwin, Printing-house Square. The designers of all statues of Franklin seem to agree in the idea that he was a man constitutionally at a loss what to do with his hands, since they inevitably insert a scroll, or something which looks like one, in one of them. An the present instance the scroll will be a little more pronounced than in the others.

**The Travellers' Club.**

This society is comparatively young, but its central idea is similar to the one which has made so grand a success of the London club of the same name. Its members embrace some of the most distinguished names in this country and in England, and its intention may be said to fraternize distinguished travellers of every nation. I have heard that that eminent though modest genius, Daniel Pratt, once sought to gain admission to it, on the score of having travelled more in less time than Humboldt, Du Chaillu, Agassiz, or any other man, but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the report. That Pratt is a wonderful man in his way, and, upon occasion, can come out heavy——like a Philadelphia hailstorm!

ALI BABA.

## Scott and Soule.

The Cleveland *Herald* relates that soon after Soule's return to this country, he was dining at Willard's, in Washington, when General Scott entered and took a seat near, but neither recognized the other. Mr. Soule hastily concluded his dinner and left the room, and to a gentleman who remarked upon the occurrence, General Scott said:—"Sir, he knew too well my sentiments about the Ostend Conference, and the conspirators and the traitors to the country, and to all its enemies, to speak to me. I could hardly avoid speaking to him, but if I had, the tone would have grated harshly on his ears. I am a man of war. My business is to conduct its armies when my country is at war, but I have always tried to prevent war, and I have been more than once successful in doing it. Soule is a man of peace, and he has been trying to plunge us into war. If he had seen as much of the horrors of war as I have, he might act differently; but he must know enough of them to lead him in the paths of peace, were he not the ready advocate of the slave power that rules the country."

—One member of the Massachusetts Senate resolutely refused to be presented to United States Senator Revels when he visited the Legislature.

—A Boston woman complains that she has stopped in sundry hotels in sundry places, and she never knew one to have a clock in its ladies' parlor, or a newspaper accessible to its lady guests, but there is always a mirror.

## SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
**NEW YORK**

are now receiving freight at

**5 cents per 100 pounds,**

**2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.**

INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.
QUEEN STREET WHARF.

The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on SATURDAY, May 7.
The WYOMING will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 14, at 8 A. M.
The CENTIPEDE will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 14.
The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 20, at 6 A. M.
Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.
BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
4 28§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing on THURSDAY of each week:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons.
The Steamship J. W. EVERMAN will leave PIER No. 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY next, May 12, at 4 P. M., punctually.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
Through bills of lading given to all points in the South, Southwest, and Florida ports.
For freight or passage apply to
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 47 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. | | STEERAGE. Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $35 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 6 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine):
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
*Prices of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—*
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $70; Steerage, $30, Gold.
*From Bremen to New York:—*
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen for the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
No. 63 BROAD Street, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
5 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown, D. C.
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 16 6m

## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8 00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 12·00 and | 6·50 P. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | 12·30 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·20 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 9·45 P. M. |
| Way Passenger | 11·20 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 12·00 night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.
Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3 10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6·30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6 30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·50 and | 6·25 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·00 A. M. |
| Fast Line, Buffalo Express | 9·35 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·55 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 12·25 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 7·00 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 7·00 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 2·55 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·50 P. M. |

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.
Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.
11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at
8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
5·45 P. M., Accommodation, Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.
EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)
Leave Philadelphia 8 00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

TO JEWELLERS.—MISS B. BREINEING, formerly with Harry W. Smith, STRUNG PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY ALTERED AND REPAIRED, No. 922 CHESNUT Street. 5 3 6trp

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5 40 A. M. and Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9 40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philakelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.
COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 11·25 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 1·27 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading:
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·25 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.
ON SUNDAYS,
8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 18t§d DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

## AUCTION SALES.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Peremptory Sale
FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday Evening.
May 12, at 7½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a collection of fine modern Oil Paintings, embracing many pleasing subjects by native and foreign artists.
On exhibition on the day of sale. 5 9 3t

PEREMPTORY SALE TO THE TRADE.
BLANKWORK AND STATIONERY.
On Friday Morning,
May 13, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, an extensive assortment of Blankwork and Stationery of every description—Fine writing and wrapping papers, gold and steel pens, fine cutlery, fancy goods, photograph albums, fine letter, foolscap, note, and billet papers; first-class blank-books, full and half-bound, pencils, etc. 5 7 5t

Sale at No. 2040 Arch street.
VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine Brussels and Other Carpets, Fine Spring and Hair Mattresses, Oil Cloths, etc.
On Thursday Morning,
May 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2040 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire Household Furniture, etc. 5 10 3t

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
Preparatory to putting up a new front and otherwise improving his store,
Mr. JOHN M. GARDNER,
No. 1316 Chesnut street,
will (in order to make room for these improvements)
OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE,
On Monday Morning,
May 23, at 10 o'clock, at his Warerooms, a selection of the
FINEST CABINET FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY
ever offered at auction in this city.
The styles are the newest and choicest. The quality and finish cannot be excelled.
To verify these facts it is only necessary for parties intending to purchase to call and examine the Stock.
THE ASSORTMENT
embraces drawing room and parlor suits, with coverings of the richest brocatelles, satins, satin damasks, plushes, silks, and terries; a variety of the most elaborate chamber, dining-room, library, and hall suites.
AN OPPORTUNITY
presents itself in this sale to those desirous of purchasing the
HIGHEST ORDER OF CABINET WORK
AT AUCTION PRICES
which may never occur again.
The furniture will be ready for examination two days previous to sale, with catalogues. 5 10 11t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 1§
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.
On Saturday Morning,
May 14, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern new three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and l

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.—It is customary with the Prison Inspectors to entertain each other once a month at their own private expense. These occasions partake of the nature of a social reunion, where the best of good fellowship and brotherly feeling is manifested. On Monday last Mr. Joseph W. Bullock gave one of these entertainments at the palatial residence of Mr. George Bullock, at Conshohocken. At noon the following guests, at the invitation of Mr. Bullock, repaired thither:—

Judge Cadwalader, Judge Allison, Judge Strond, Judge Ludlow, Judge Peirce, Judge Paxson, General Crossman, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Charles Gilpin, H. C. Howell, Samuel Stokes, Dr. J. Rodman Paul, Dr. William B. Page, W. H. Reichline, Joseph R. Chandler, Edward H. Trotter, Evan Randolph, W. P. Jenks, Thomas Watson, Henry Avery, Henry Ashmead, M. Hall Stanton, W. A. Mitchell, Harry Mitchell, Rev. George Dana Boardman, C. B. Rogers, F. Steel, F. J. Wolbert, William Elliott, Samuel Wright, John Wright, George P. Evans, Rev. John Street, William M. Greiner, Alexander Whilldin, J. W. Torrey, D. M. Noblit, P. B. Mingle, James A. Freeman, George Bullock, James Moier, C. J. Hoffman, Frank Milne, Caleb Milne.

Arriving at Conshohocken, these gentlemen were conducted to and through the extensive woollen mills of the Messrs. Bullock, where they examined with much interest the improved machinery for weaving various kinds of cloths. Their attention then turned to the comforts which are enjoyed by the many employes of the Messrs. Bullock. This firm have provided for their hands a lyceum, a library, a savings fund, and much else that contributes greatly to their comfort and welfare. The party was greatly pleased, and highly complimented the Messrs. Bullock on their enterprise and liberality.

They then proceeded to the residence of Mr. George Bullock, where they partook of a sumptuous collation. Sentiments were freely and cordially exchanged, and at a late hour in the evening the party separated and returned to the city greatly pleased with the day's entertainment and Mr. Bullock's large hearted hospitality.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, yesterday at noon:—

Two story brick tavern and dwelling, No. 605 South Third street, subject to a yearly ground rent of $88, $7100.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1526 Bodine street, $2450.
Lot, 14½ acres, Passyunk road, near Broad street, $1868 per acre, $26,576.
Two and a half story brick dwelling, No. 607 South Ninth street, $5100.
Three-story brick residence, No. 141 North Nineteenth street, $13,500.
Very desirable residence, N. E. corner Thirty-sixth and Haverford street, $15,100.
Country seat and farm, 185 acres, known as "Rokeby," Chester county, Penna., four miles from West Chester, $151 per acre, $28,000.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 919 North Seventh street; subject to a yearly ground rent of $48, $4100.
Two two-story brick dwellings, No. 1250 Alder street; subject to a yearly ground rent of $18, $1450.
Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1728 Richmond street, $3200.
Two-store brick dwelling, Bodine street, third house above Diamond street, $1150.
Three-story brick hotel and dwelling, No. 813 Fitzwater street, $5400.
Four story brick store and dwelling, No. 1843 Lombard street, $3075.
Two-story brick dwelling, Sloan street, north of Filbert, $1200.
Tract land, twenty acres, Atlantic co., N. J., $100.
Lot, Colville, Atlantic co., N. J., $5.
Pew No. 83 St. Mark's Church, $410.
1 share Point Breeze Park, $115.
Box stall No. 14, Point Breeze Park, $70.
$5000 Camden and Atlantic Railroad, $82.
$630 Scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., 33½.
$500 mortgage Catawissa Railroad, 65.
$50.0 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, $92.
5 shares Kensington Bank, $127.
17 do. Kensington Bank, $125.
46 do. Western Bank, $72.
20 do. Seventh National Bank, $95.
26 do. Central Transportation Co., $50.
1 do. Philadelphia Library Co., $71.
2 do. Mercantile Library Co., $5 50.
5 do. Union Transfer Co., $31.
1500 do. McCormick and McKissick Oil Co., 1c.
100 do. Allegheny Railroad and Coal Co., 1c.
24 do. American Guano Co., 1c.
100 do. Philadelphia and Boston Mining Co., ½c.
100 do. Bark Hollow Oil Co., 1c.
105 do. French Creek Oil Co., ½c.
1000 do. Bubbling Spring Oil Co., ½c.
400 do. Philadelphia and California Petroleum Co., 25c.
700 do. Brandywine and Philadelphia Oil Co., the lot for $2.
80 do. Schollkacher Piano Forte Co., $2.
1000 do. New London Copper, lot for $3.
800 do. Pennsylvania Central Coal and Oil, lot for $1.
2700 do. Story Centre Oil Co., lot for $3.
1500 do Connecticut Mining Co., ½c.
500 do. Philadelphia and Erie Coal, ½c.
5 do. Hubbell and Patton Gold Co., 5c.
75 do. Bradford Railroad and Coal, ½c.
40,000 do. New York and Philadelphia Petroleum Co., lot for $15.
3000 do. Pennsylvania and California Gold, lot for $3 50.

THE UNION LEAGUE RECEPTION.—The most extensive arrangements are now being made at the League House, on Broad street, for the great reception and ball this evening. A full and complete description will be found in another column. In addition to the large number of tickets which have been issued to the members themselves, about three thousand ladies' tickets have been distributed, each member being entitled to two ladies' tickets. The reception will commence at 8 o'clock and continue until 1. The music will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. A large platform capable of holding a very large orchestra has been erected at the western end of the dancing pavilion which has been constructed over the entire yard belonging to the house. Refreshments will be served in the banquet hall from 9 o'clock until 1. Full dress is required. Carriages will set down heading south and take up heading north. It is requested that guests on entering the house will use the north stairway and on leaving will use the south. No one will be admitted without a ticket, which must bear the name of the holder and which is not transferable. The Executive Committee is composed of the following gentlemen, who are also chairmen of the several special committees:—

Alfred Devereux, Chairman Committee on Floral Decorations.
Charles K. Ide, Chairman Committee on Finance.
William E. Littleton, Chairman Committee on General Decorations.
Edward Samuel, Chairman Committee on House.
Lewis Wain Smith, Chairman Committee on Invitations.
Henry P. Muirhead, Chairman Committee on Music.
Henry C. Kenneday, Chairman Committee on Order.
J. Edward Addicks, Chairman Committee on Refreshments.
Clayton McMichael, Secretary Executive Committee.
Samuel B. Thomas, Chairman Executive Committee.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—If the weather permits, the Athletics will play the Keystones to-day at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue.

—What has Lieutenant Flaherty to do with the whisky case of Messrs. Young and McDevitt?

—The first afternoon concert in Fairmount Park takes place to-day in the East Park, near Lemon Hill Mansion, under the direction of Dr. Cunnington.

—The Bedford Street Mission, one of our most deserving city charities, will to-morrow evening have a concert given in its aid at the Academy of Music. The programme will be a fine one, Mrs. Susan Galton-Kelleher, the Boy Choirs of St. Mark's and St. Clement's Churches, and several other artists appearing. A good house is anticipated.

—The Reserve force have a private "gin mill" in the neighborhood of Fourth and Chesnut streets, into which they may be seen sneaking almost daily.

—There is strong prospect of a war between the Police and Telegraph Departments.

—Since the ratification of the fifteenth amendment colored prisoners are treated more like brutes than men by the Milesian police force.

—Would Mayor Fox inform the public by what right reformed thieves take up position at the back of the Alderman whilst justice is being dispensed of at the Central Station?

—The public are desirous of knowing as to the whereabouts of Officer Pat. Levy on the morning of the Nineteenth ward shooting.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A teamster named Reuben Hallowell was arrested at Twentieth street and Girard avenue yesterday, by Officer Parkhill, for having run over and seriously injured a lad about twelve years of age. Alderman Burns held him in $1000 bail to await the result of the lad's injuries.

STREET-WALKING.—The police force last night arrested eleven females for "street-walking." They were all fined and turned out to again pursue their evil calling.

MISCELLANEOUS THIEVING.—A party of lads last night entered the residence of a family at Twenty-seventh and Federal streets, and stole therefrom a coat and a pair of boots. They then turned their attention to a large pigeon-house that stood in the yard, and carried off sixteen pairs of pigeons. Being frightened off, they dropped the coat, which, on being picked up, was found to contain four live pigeons in the pockets. The lads were traced as far as Twenty-fifth and Murray streets, where one named Joseph Hanlen was captured, with the boots and four pairs of pigeons in his possession. Alderman Dallas sent him to prison.

CASE IN ADMIRALTY.—Before United States Commissioner Phillips this morning, a hearing was had in the case of Walter Scott against the schooner General Patterson, involving a question of wages for the plantiff, who was employed as a hand on an oyster boat. It appeared from the hearing that several legal processes had been before instituted in the case before other officers. As a record used in one of these cases was required, the hearing was continued until 2 o'clock to-morrow, that it might be produced.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 4:30 o'clock this morning the body of an unknown white man was found floating in the Delaware at Vine street wharf. Deceased was apparently about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and wore black side whiskers. He was dressed in a black coat and vest, brown pants, white shirt, and laced boots. The Coroner has charge of the body.

SNEAK THIEVING.—An impecunious rascal named William Wilmeyer yesterday entered the house of the America Engine Company, Battonwood street, above Second, and breaking open one of the closets stole therefrom a coat and a pair of boots. William was subsequently captured at Front and Green streets, and Alderman Toland held him in $800 bail to answer.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—An unruly chap named James Thompson, aged 18 years, was arrested yesterday and locked up in the Seventeenth District Station House for drunkenness. This morning, being somewhat sobered, he pulled off his boots and maliciously destroyed every pane of glass within his reach. Alderman Bonsall sent him to Moyamensing.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the continuance of the storm yesterday a new frame house lately erected by Thomas Flood in Paschalville was struck by lightning and badly damaged. The occupants luckily escaped injury.

THE DOG POUND.—The dog pound has been removed to Twentieth and Brown streets. Thirty-one worthless canines were disposed of yesterday by carbonic acid gas.

## BURNED AT SEA.

**The American Ship Sunbeam Destroyed on the Pacific—Moments of Horror—The Vessel Sinks Within Twenty Minutes—The Crew Leap into the Sea and Six are Lost.**

Tidings of another terrible disaster of the deep are at hand, and its horrors akin to the many stories of suffering and death that of late have been chronicled of the ocean's sad vagaries. It was the fate of the ship Sunbeam—a good and true craft, built in Chelsea, Massachusetts, but at the time engaged in the Pacific Ocean trade—to be the victim of the latter disaster on the 31st of March last. She was destroyed by fire eighty miles from shore, and but twelve of a crew of eighteen saved.

Captain Joseph Chadwick and his son, a youth of about ten years, of the lost ship, came to New York yesterday from Aspinwall, by the steamship Arizona.

THE SUNBEAM'S LAST VOYAGE.

The Sunbeam loaded in the harbor of Iquiqui, Pern, during the latter part of February and first week in March, with saltpetre, bound for Tome, Chile, for which port she sailed on the 13th of March, the officers and crew expecting a short and pleasant voyage. The day passed on with favorable winds, and it seemed that their wish would find a joyous realization, as the sturdy vessel made rapid strides towards her destination. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure anticipated of quickly reaching Tome until the 30th of March, they being seventeen days out, when the second mate, usually a cautious mariner, by an act devoid of prudence, caused the picture of contentedness to suddenly change to one of dismay and death.

AN OPEN LIGHT.

About noon of the latter date this officer, desirous of giving the upper deck a little neater appearance, suggested to the captain that he intended to varnish it, which, meeting his approbation, he foolishly procured an open light, and descended to the afterhold, where the article desired was conveniently stowed, and attempted to draw it; but it was the last act of ship's duty he ever did, as the flames of the lamp coming in contact with the fumes of the flowing varnish a terrific explosion occurred, and the demon fire with a hundred hands was working destruction on every side. In an instant it seemed to pervade the entire hold, and before the frightened and burned mate, with his clothes on fire, could reach the deck.

EXPLOSION AFTER EXPLOSION

was heard as the fire licked up the inflammable saltpetre, and the flames danced with glee up the hatchway. So sudden did the terrible truth break upon the crew that for a moment they were paralyzed, but, looking around and realizing that beneath them was a seething volcano, and the forked tongues of their enemy were working to every part of the vessel, creeping through the decks and climbing the masts, they must act. It was a critical second.

MEN LEAPED INTO THE SEA

and attempted to cling to the spars and boards they had already thrown overboard, but in vain for many of them. In ten minutes from the ignition of the varnish the mainmast was toppling, and in fifteen minutes it went over the side, and the gasping, drowning men clung with life in view of its charred remains. When this had gone and the fire was creeping along the rigging to the foremast Captain Chadwick took his little son in his arms and jumped over the side into the ocean. Happily he took hold of a studding-sail boom, which saved his and his son's lives. So terrible was the the heat at this time that the faces of some of the men by the ship's side were blistered and cooked, and thus to change their positions and place their backs to the burning mass, six poor fellows dropped exhausted, and sank to rise no more.

GOING DOWN.

Twenty minutes from the first explosion the Sunbeam sank from sight. It was fearful how the fire still kept creeping through the vessel. Varnish and saltpetre, thousands of sacks of the latter, sent the wicked darts of fire upward and around. Mast after mast fell, and about ten minutes past 12 o'clock P. M. on the 31st of March last, in latitude thirty degrees forty-four minutes about eighty miles from shore, the last bubbling hiss was heard and the noble craft of an hour before was a thing of the past.

THE WHALING BARK CHARLES W. MORGAN,

Captain Athern, then on a cruise, having seen the fire miles away, bore down to their position and took them on board, subsequently landing them at Talcahuano, Chile. From this place the party made their way up to Panama.

THE LOST AND SAVED.

Of the saved, twelve in number, but four names are known—Captain Chadwick, his son, E. H. Roberts, and Marshal Johnson. None of the names of the six lost have been divulged. They were the second mate, carpenter, steward, and three seamen. Perhaps their tragic fate may never be ascertained by their friends.

THE SHIP SUNBEAM—HER OWNERS.

The ship Sunbeam was built in Chelsea, Mass., in 1869. She was of oak and fastened with copper and iron. She had two decks, drew eighteen feet of water when loaded, and was 798 tons burden. She was owned by Messrs. Augustus Hemaway & Co., of Boston.

It is understood that Captain Chadwick and son left this city for their home in Massachusetts last night.

**Another Burning Vessel.**

Captain Tingley, of the British brig Leona, ten days from Matanzas, arrived in New York last evening, and reported that on the 1st inst., in the Straits of Florida, he saw a vessel on fire. He could not get close enough to distinguish what she was, but she seemed to be laden with cotton. At the time a vessel was lying near her, and in his opinion the crew were in all probability saved.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1035 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

# SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Dredging the Schuylkill.

### An Insufficient Appropriation.

### Mace Challenged by McCoole

### FROM THE WEST.

**The Prize-ring—McCoole Challenges Mace.**

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Mike McCoole publishes a challenge to-day to fight Mace for from $2000 to $5000 a side, six months after the signing of articles, within fifteen miles of New Orleans, or at any other place where a fight can be had.

**Visiting Railroad Officials.**

Jay Gould and several other railroad officers are here examining the various places of note in and around the city.

**The Southern Baptist Convention.**

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—In the Southern Baptist Convention yesterday the report of the Committee on Co-operation with the Northern Baptists was read. The report is adverse to co-operation, and it was sustained by the unanimous vote of the convention. The convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis next year. A vast amount of business has been transacted.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Dredging the Schuylkill.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Naval Committee have appropriated $15,000 to dredge the Schuylkill. This amount will pay for removing about ten thimbles full of mud.

**Naval Items.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Charles F. Eastman has been appointed an assistant paymaster in the navy.

The United States steamer Wachusett is b[illegible] docked at New York.

The first-rate screw steamer Guerriere is being thoroughly repaired at the navy yard at New York as the flag-ship of Commodore David McDougall, ordered to command the Southern Squadron of the Pacific Fleet.

John L. Neilson, of Cincinnati, O., and John J. Wise, of Baltimore, have been appointed assistant surgeons in the navy.

Percival C. Pope, promoted to a captain, and M. C. Goodrell, of the Guard, promoted to a first lieutenant in the marine corps.

### FROM DELAWARE.

**The White Man's Movement.**

WILMINGTON, May 11.—A Democratic county meeting was held at Dover yesterday, at which Charles Brown, formerly of Philadelphia, and others spoke in advocacy of the "White Man's" movement. Eli Saulsbury, brother to the Governor, pronounced the fifteenth amendment a fraud, but advised submission to it at present. No Republicans joined in the meeting.

### FROM THE STATE.

**Odd Fellows' Celebration at Reading.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

READING, May 11.—The new Odd Fellows Hall at Annville, Lebanon county, was dedicated this afternoon with the usual ceremonies. Grand Master Samuel F. Gwinner, of Philadelphia, officiated.

### FROM EUROPE.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, May 11—Noon.—Consols opened at 94⅛ for money, and 94⅜ for account. American securities steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88⅜; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 85¾. Stocks are steady; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 112⅛; Great Western, 28⅜.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—Noon—Cotton opens quiet and steady; middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜@11⅝d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREMEN, May 11.—Petroleum yesterday closed firm.

HAMBURG, May 11.—Petroleum last evening closed firm at 14 marc bancos 4 schillings.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, May 11—2 P. M.—American securities continue quiet and steady.

PARIS, May 11.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 74f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—2 P. M.—Pork is buoyant at 109s. Lard dull at 68s. 6d. Cheese, 76s. Tallow, 44s. 3d.

ANTWERP, May 11.—Petroleum opened firm at 54f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—2 P. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11⅝@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales.

### A CARDINAL ON THE POPE.

**Which is Infallible?—Schwarzenberg on Papal Authority in Matters of Faith and Morals.**

*From the Eastern Budget.*

The first printed protest by a cardinal against the doctrine of the Papal infallibility has just been published at Napies, under the title of "De Summi Pontificis Infallibilitate Personali." Its author, the Austrian Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg, begins by guarding himself against the view that the opponents of Papal infallibility are also the adversaries of Papal authority and supremacy; an accusation which, he says, is obviously unjust and uncharitable. He next proceeds to combat the argument in favor of Papal infallibility of the Jesuit Bellarmin, and especially of Dr. Manning.

In opposition to these arguments he brings forward the following points:—1. A doctrine which is neither indicated in the Holy Scriptures nor in tradition so as to be at once recognized everywhere by all—and such a doctrine is that of personal infallibility—can never be a subject of dogmatical definition. 2. The principal defect of the doctrine is that it gives the right of decision in matters of faith to the Pope alone, and thereby deprives of such right the other depositors of the apostolic office. 3. It should be remembered that neither the Pope nor the bishops are masters of God's Word; they are its servants, and they must learn before they can teach. 4. Hitherto, as a matter of practice, all the Popes, including Pius IX himself, have always consulted the bishops, etc., before coming to any important religious decision: but this will be impossible if the Pope is made personally infallible, for in such case he cannot ask or accept advice. 5. What is to become of Papal infallibility if the Pope should fall ill in mind or body? If a long vacancy were to occur in the Holy See? or if, in consequence of a schism, the validity of the Papal election should be doubtful? The pamphlet concludes by warmly urging the abandonment of the dogma of Papal infallibility as the only means of securing peace in the Church.

According to reports received at Vienna, a speech made at a recent sitting of the Council by Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg created even a greater uproar than the famous one of Bishop Strossmayer. He said that the time for religious wars was past, and that an epoch of conciliation was at hand. It was equally unchristian, unintelligible, and incorrect to place the Protestants in the same category with heathens and atheists. The Roman Church and the Roman bishops must accept a word of advice on this subject from the German and Austrian prelates. The latter are in daily communication with Protestants, and know them better than those who never see them or read their books. The presiding legate, Cardinal de Angelis, here interrupted the speaker, and a warm dispute between the two Cardinals ensued. The President strove repeatedly, but in vain, to silence the Cardinal with his bell, and at length the bishops drowned his protests in a storm of hisses, in the midst of which the Cardinal was carried from the tribune, half fainting from excitement, to his seat.

### DIED.

*(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)*

EWING.—On the morning of the 11th instant, ROBERT EWING, aged 66 years.

FASTER.—On the 10th instant, GEORGINE V., wife of Albert Faster, and daughter of the late John Murphy, in her 21st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 2122 Vine street, on Friday, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

# THIRD EDITION

## Trouble in the Coal Regions.

## Bloody Riot at Hazleton.

## AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

## The Crisis in Paris.

### FROM EUROPE.

**The Paris Troubles.**

PARIS, May 11—Noon.—The trouble throughout the city last evening were much more serious than anticipated. The authorities were forced to make a large display of the military power to restore order. The barricades which had been erected in the Belleville district were stubbornly defended by the rioters, though they were subsequently carried by the soldiers at the point of the bayonet. Several were killed and wounded on both sides.

During the night other engagements occurred in which a number of soldiers, policemen, and citizens were killed. The Belleville district was occupied during the night by the military in great force and no persons permitted to pass. The police made several charges upon the crowds of people which had collected out of curiosity. In some cases they used their swords and slung-shots, whereby many were seriously wounded, mainly those who had nothing to do with the disorder.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

FRANKFORT, May 11.—United States bonds opened heavy.

HAVRE, May 11.—Cotton opened firm.

BREMEN, May 11.—Petroleum opened firm.

PARIS, May 11.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 74f. 96c.

### FROM THE STATE.

**Miners' Riot at Hazleton.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., May 11.—Advices from Hazleton state that a serious riot occurred here yesterday among some of the miners who were celebrating the first anniversary of the organization of the Miners' Union. Not less than 3500 men were in procession during the forenoon and nearly an equal number on the sidewalks, all bent on a glorification such as the miners indulge in on all occasions of the kind.

Everything passed off quietly until about the hour of noon, when several serious fights occurred in different portions of the town, and it became apparent that, owing to the intoxicated condition of hundreds of the men, serious difficulty would ensue before night. Lager and whisky flowed as freely as water, and at four o'clock a serious riot occurred, during which knives and pistols were freely used. Three men were shot, one of them in four places, and others were more or less injured. They were cared for by their friends, and it is not known whether any were fatally injured.

Charles F. Chuller was terribly beaten with a black-jack.

Chief Burgess called upon the Hazleton Zouaves, Captain Swank. The company were quickly under arms and prepared for duty, but up to a late hour they were not called out.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The President's Financial Views.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The rumor that the President is preparing a special message on the Tariff and Tax bills seems to be without foundation. A member of the Ways and Means Committee, who called upon him to-day states that the President expressed the opinion that it would be better to lay the Tariff bill aside and take up the Internal Tax bill.

He had no intention, however, of interfering with the legislation of Congress, except in a legitimate way. From conversation with members, he gathered that there would not be sufficient time to get the Tariff bill through the two houses. He intimated that it would be well to pass the second section of the bill, relative to the free list, and he did not think it would give rise to any debate. The Committee on Ways and Means are hard at work on the Tax bill, sitting night and day. As soon as they get it ready, they will report it, leaving it to the majority to say whether they will lay the Tariff bill aside or not.

**The Telegraph Bill.**

William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was before the Postal Committee of the House to-day, making an argument in opposition to Washburn's telegraph bill.

**The Northern Pacific Railroad.**

As soon as the journal was read to-day, Mr. Orth, of Indiana, one of the filibusters on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, stated to the House that if the bill was referred to the committee, with amendments, they would cease making dilatory motions and allow the business of the House to proceed. Those in charge of the bill refused to accede to this. The House refused to order the bill to a third reading.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**An Alleged Murderer Discharged.**

NEW YORK, May 11.—Fleming, the supposed murderer of Brodhead at Strousburg, Pa., was examined at Newark to-day. The officers from Strousburg failed to identify him and he was discharged. The authorities are on the track of another man.

**Ship News.**

NEW YORK, May 11.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Cotton firm at 22½@23c. Flour firm and in good demand at yesterday's prices. Wheat firm; Maryland, $1·50@1·60; Pennsylvania, $1·37@1·42. Corn firm and higher; white, $1·20@1·23; yellow, $1·15@1·16. Oats firm at 63@65c. Mess pork firm at $29·75@30. Bacon firm, rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 13½c. Hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 17½@17¾c. Whisky—No inquiry, and holders firm; straight iron-bound, $1·08; wood-bound, $1·07; patent, $1·07.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 sh West Bank..ls | 70 | 100 sh Reading R... | 51⅜ |
| 11 sh Phila Bk..... | 159 | 100 do..s5wn&1. | 51⅜ |
| 26 sh Lit Sch R..ls. | 43 | 100 do...b5&1. | 51·44 |
| 3 sh Lef Val..... | 56⅛ | 500 do..... | 51·44 |
| 25 do..b5wn. | 56⅛ | 100 do...b30. | 51·44 |
| 100 sh O C & A R.b30 | 42 | 100 do....2d&1 | 51·44 |
| 300 sh Read..s5wn&1 lots.... | 51·31 | 200 do..s30wn. | 51·31 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Pa & N Y C 7s | 93½ | 100 sh O C & A R.b30 | 42 |
| $1500 Pa 6s, 2d se.. | 107⅛ | 100 do.....b30. | 42 |
| $10500 Pa 5s .....ls. | 103 | 100 sh Read R..b10. | 51·56 |
| $7000 Leh Gold L... | 93⅛ | 100 do..... | 51⅜ |
| $2000 do..... | 93⅜ | 100 do.....b60. | 51⅜ |
| $9000 City 6s, N.ls. | 102⅜ | 100 do ..... | 51⅜ |
| $19000 N Penna 6s... | 92⅛ | 200 do.ls.rg&in. | 51·56 |
| 8 sh Cam & A R. | 120⅛ | 200 do...Sat&1. | 51·56 |

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COPYING PRESSES, COPYING BOOKS.
$80 pages.....$1·00 | 500 pages.....$1·50
700 pages.....$2·00 | 1000 pages.....$2 50
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Plain and Ornamental Printing.
Croquet, 16 kinds, from $4 per set up.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
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# FOURTH EDITION

## Outrage on a Federal Officer.

## Law and Order in the South.

## The Disturbances in Paris.

## The Great Yacht Race.

## The Sappho the Winner.

## Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Philadelphia and the International Exhibition.**

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The House Committee on Manufactures, at a meeting to-day, decided to visit Philadelphia on the 10th of June, in accordance with an invitation of the Mayor and City Councils. They will devote Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th of June, to an examination of the city as an eligible place for holding the International Exhibition in 1876.

**Naval Orders.**

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Lieutenant William F. Buck detached from the command of the Triana and granted leave of absence.

Master M. A. Reisengen is detached from the Asiatic fleet and ordered home.

**Another Officer of Customs Robbed in the South.**

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following telegram from the Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi has just been received by Secretary Boutwell:—

CORPUS CHRISTI, May 9, via Indianola, Texas, May 11.—Sir:—I respectfully report that I was violently robbed on the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., of $12,810·50 in specie, customs funds, collected by my deputy in the Rio Grande, which I was carrying to this place, on the road from Rio Grande, and while encamped sixty miles from that place, by a portion of my United States military escort. I have just arrived here. I have telegraphed to the military stations at other places. Will send full statement of facts by mail. Please advise me.

THOMAS KEARNEY, Collector.

Secretary Boutwell has referred this matter to the War Department.

## CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to aid in establishing and developing commercial intercourse, and to provide for carrying the mails between the United States and countries lying on the west coast of South America. Referred to the Committee on Postal Affairs.

By Mr. Spencer, a bill to grant lands to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to soldiers was passed.

The bill in relation to lands withdrawn for the benefit of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the State of California was taken up by a vote of 22 to 15.

Mr. Stewart explained that the bill made no additional land grant, but would remedy a technical defect in a former acts.

The bill was finally laid aside at 1 o'clock, and the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole, was taken up.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill (Vt.) for appropriating $500,000 for a new building for the State Department was adopted—yeas, 41; nays, 16.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Grounds, submitted a further amendment to enlarge the Capitol grounds, incorporating two additional squares on the east side, at an estimated cost of a fraction over $500,000. Mr. Morrill explained that the area to be included was one square on each side of the entrance in front of the Capitol. The amendment was agreed to without a division.

**House.**

Mr. Beaman, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $500,000 to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the compensation and mileage of members and delegates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. Passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Orth, who had been active in opposition to the bill, asked leave to make a brief statement.

Several objections were made and withdrawn, and it was finally agreed that Mr. Orth should have five minutes to make a statement, and that Mr. Wheeler, who had charge of the bill, should have five minutes to reply.

Mr. Orth commenced his statement by denying that the opposition to the bill was conducted in any factious spirit; it was done under a sense of duty. The measure was regarded by its opponents as one of the most important that could engross the attention of the House. They felt it but right that the people, whose property was about to pass into the hands of a private corporation, should have an opportunity, through their representatives, to discuss the measure briefly and present amendments for the action of the House. That right had been denied them.

The opponents of the measure then felt bound to exercise their rights under the rules of the House, and had done so. The measure had come from the Senate, been placed on the Speaker's table, taken up, and, on motion of the Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, put at once on its passage.

The previous question had been seconded by a majority of ten or twelve. He and those who acted with him felt that the importance of the measure demanded more reflection. He believed that this morning calmer judgment would prevail than was likely to prevail yesterday or last Thursday.

He assured the House that the only object of those who antagonized the bill was to have it referred to and considered by a committee. They desired no unnecessary delay, but they also desired to avoid unnecessary haste. He therefore suggested that all dilatory motions cease, and that the House should refuse to second the previous question on the passage of the bill, so as to give an opportunity to have it referred, and to have calm, proper, and deliberate action on it.

After the statement made by Messrs. Orth and Wheeler, the filibustering on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill was not renewed, but the House refused to order the bill to a third reading—77 to 91. Then twenty-four amendments were offered by as many different members, and the bill and amendments were referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad with leave to report at any time.

The House took up in the morning hour the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States reported by the select committee on that subject, and was addressed by Mr. Lynch, chairman of that committee.

### FROM EUROPE.

**The Paris Disturbances.**

*Continued from the Third Edition.*

PARIS, May 11.—The police and rioters used firearms, but the troops made no general use of them. Once during the night a company of cavalry were assailed with a shower of stones, and becoming exasperated they fired on their assailants; but this is the only instance known where the troops have departed from their determination to use firearms only as a last resort.

The workingmen were out in greater force than on any previous occasion. Perfect order was restored before daolight, and there are no signs of trouble now. The Government has not relaxed its precautions to guard against future disorder.

**Yachting News.**

COWES, Isle of Wight, May 11.—Ashbury's yacht Cambria (English) arrived here with the yacht Sappho (American) arrived two hours later.

**The Yacht Race—The Sappho Wins.**

LONDON, May 11.—The Cambria returned to Cowes without rounding the stake boat, and the Sappho won the race.

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### FROM THE WEST.

**Fire at St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The store of Winslow & Co., dealers in clocks, picture frames, and looking-glasses, etc., No. 209 Market street, was burned this morning. The stock was valued at $35,000; insured for $25,000. M. Bagianis' fruit store, adjoining on the east, and the *New World* German newspaper on the west, were considerably damaged by water. Fully insured.

**The Richmond Fund.**

Over five hundred dollars was raised on 'Change this noon for the Richmond sufferers.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

**The Methodist Convention.**

MEMPHIS, May 11.—Nothing important was done in the Methodist Convention to-day. A resolution affecting the consolidation of the Churches, North and South, was referred without debate or action.

THE RICHMOND SUFFERERS.—Joseph Patterson, Treasurer of the Richmond Relief Fund, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From the Hardware Trade, per C. Paul Denkla and Jas. M. Vance:— | | S. Gross Fry..... | 10·00 |
| Heaton & Denkla..... | 50·00 | Americus Club, per John Welsh, Pres... | 150·00 |
| Cumberland Nail and Iron Co..... | 50·00 | Thomas Sparks, per Saunders Lewis.... | 50·00 |
| Biddle Hardware Co.. | 50·00 | C. H., per do..... | 1·00 |
| W. H. & G. W. Allen. | 25·00 | J. H. Kingsley & Co., | |
| Newlin, Fernley & Co. | 25·00 | Continental Hotel.. | 100·00 |
| Buehley, Howard & Co | 25·00 | 1st Independent Pres. Church, Rev. John Chambers, collection May 8..... | 180·00 |
| Loyd, Supplee & Walton..... | 25·00 | Morgan, Busk & Co... | 50·00 |
| Handy, Brenner & Co. | 25·00 | Cash, per H. Geiger... | 5·00 |
| J. Rowland & Sons.... | 25·00 | Cash, per H. Geiger... | 10·00 |
| Jas. C. Hand & Co ... | 25·00 | Cash, per H. Geiger... | 2·00 |
| Morris, Wheeler & Co. | 25·00 | Collected by Messrs. Buckner and Abbey heretofore publish'd | 588·00 |
| Truitt, Watson & Co.. | 15·00 | Collected by C. Kilton, previously acknowledged..... | 135·00 |
| Charles M. Ghrisky.. | 15·00 | Total am't previously acknowledged.....$105 25 | |
| Latham, Lewis & Co.. | 15·00 | | |
| Hassinger & Brittain.. | 15.00 | | |
| Myers & Ervien..... | 10·00 | | |
| Wm. H. Sowers..... | 10·00 | | |
| Cash..... | 25·00 | | |
| Charles Hammond.... | 5·00 | | |
| R. W. S..... | 10·00 | Grand total....$10,871·25 | |

The foregoing does not include contributions by Philadelphia merchants in the tobacco trade to the amount of $590 reported by A. J. Bucknor and William M. Abbey, which were remitted directly to Richmond by the contributors, and therefore do not enter into the Treasurer's account.

MEDICAL.

29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. 29

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

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